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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1872. NO. 112.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

The Gubernatorial Contest.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

THE USUAL GRIST OF BILLS GROUND OUT.

Giving State Money to the Highest Bidder.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., January 18, 1872.

The Gubernational Contest.

From information received at this point from different counties, it is apparent that not more than thirty delegates outside of Philadelphia have yet been chosen for the convention, and not more than ten of these have been instructed. Those who have been instructed are divided among at least three candidates. The convention will consist of one hundred and thirty-three members, and will meet in April or May. None of the candidates for Gubernational honors can, therefore, claim to have a certainty on a majority of delegates up to this time.

SENATE.

The following bill was reported favorably authorizing the Park Place Homestead Association to sell real estate.

New Bills.

The following new bills were introduced: By Mr. Graham, enabling the Humboldt Tin and Iron Company, of Allegheny, to increase its capital stock.

By Mr. White, authorizing the Board of Control of Allegheny city to appropriate money to establish a library for the public schools.

By Mr. Warfield, amending the jury law, providing that the drawing of jurors shall be made under the supervision of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, or any two of them, and citizens who desire to be present; also, the overflowing of land for agricultural purposes.

By Mr. Purman, providing that the measure of damage on breach of penal contracts shall be the actual loss.

By Mr. Weakley, a supplement to the act for the limitation of actions.

By Mr. White, for the establishment of a board to examine and license druggists.

Library History.

A communication was presented from the State Printer, stating that he had delivered the copies of the first volume of Bates's History, about the non-receipt of which many Senators had complained, to Mr. Bates, the State Historian.

Philadelphia Registry Law.

A long debate arose as to the propriety of discharging the Judiciary Committee from the consideration of the bill amending the Philadelphia registry law. Some of the Republicans favored the amendment, but no decisive action was taken.

Cumulative Voting.

Mr. Buckalow moved to consider the bill authorizing reformed cumulative voting in the election of School Directors; passed to third reading and laid over.

Expense of Refurnishing the Halls.

Mr. Billingfelt offered a resolution requesting the Auditor General to furnish the Finance Committee with a detailed statement of the expense of refurnishing the halls, amounting to $36,000. This was amended so as to refer all the accounts to the Finance Committee, and adopted.

The Senate discussed the House resolution to present a room in the State Capitol for the picture of the battle of Gettysburg, but adjourned without reaching a decision.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Bomberger offered a resolution appointing a committee to prepare a room in the State capitol for the picture of the battle of Gettysburg. Various Philadelphia members endeavored to amend by instructing the committee to send it to Philadelphia, but they failed, and the original resolution was passed.

Favorably Reported.

Among the bills reported favorably was one by Mr. White, extending the act of 1868 relative to taxation of clerks of courts giving fees to the counties, instead of the State; also, regulating the State Printing, and giving them to the highest bidder who offers proper security.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

A Revolt in India Suppressed.

BOMBAY, January 18.—A dangerous revolt among the Rookahs of India has been suppressed by the troops, who marched direct to the headquarters of the rebels and completely defeated them, killing one hundred and taking several hundred prisoners. Quiet now prevails.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, January 18.—The Queen was yesterday congratulated by the inhabitants of Osborn on the recovery of the Prince.

LONDON, January 18.—Ex-Chancellor Roebuck delivered an address at Sheffield yesterday, but made no allusion to American affairs.

MADRID, January 18.—The Ministry have directed the Governors of the provinces to suppress the Internationalists within their jurisdiction, but at the same time not to interfere with the liberty of speech, and take no notice of the simple enunciations of principles of the International Society, as the laws of Spain provide no punishment for such utterances.

Minister Sagosta and ex-Regent Marshal Serrano were to have conferred to-day. Much importance is attached to this meeting.

VIENNA, January 18.—Count Von Andreassy received a deputation of Catholics to-day, and in reply to their address said that the Pope's action was under no constraint, as was shown by the recent appointment by him of some thirty bishops. The relations between Austria and Italy are on a good footing. He knew of no Catholic power which could be justified in offering the Pope an asylum.

The trade mark convention between Austria and the United States has been submitted to the Diet at Pesth for ratification on the part of the kingdom of Hungary.

VERSAILLES, January 18.—A compromise will probably be made in the Assembly on the bill for taxing raw material. It is understood that England is pledged not to raise the duties on French wines imported into that country, whatever may be the result of the tariff controversy here.

PARIS, January 18.—The suppression of the new papers *Gaulois* and *Constitution* is exciting indignation.

The Markets.

LONDON, January 18, 5 P. M.—Consols, money 92⅝; account 92¾. American bonds—5-20s of '62, 92½@92⅝; 5-20s of '65, 90½; 5-20s of '67, 90½@90⅝; 10-40s, 86¾.

FRANKFORT, January 18.—5-20s of '62, 96⅞.

PARIS, January 18.—Rentes, 69f. 30c. for centimes.

LIVERPOOL, January 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands 10¾d. Red winter wheat 12s. 4½d@12s. 5d.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, January 18.—In the Senate this morning the following bills were offered: To provide for the election of County Commissioners according to the population of counties; to authorize court magistrates to compel prisoners guilty of offences to the work houses for a term of from six months to three years; to provide for the appropriation of all Police Court fines to the purchase of law libraries in cities.

In the House—To authorize justices of the peace magistrates to recover the money on judgments collected by them, but not paid over; to require Judges of Election to continue the counting of the ballots at any election until the work is completed.

Before adjournment the Committee on Railroads were requested to prepare a bill which shall take the place of the present law, with the present system of discrimination made in the charges for freights and passengers on the railroads in Ohio.

Argument for the Defense in the Wharton Case.

ANNAPOLIS, January 18.—In the Wharton case to-day, Mr. Hagner resumed his argument. He said that only one purchase of tartar emetic was proven, and that was by Mrs. Chubb. He argued that the money offered Marshal Greene would not constitute what is considered a bribe, and was only intended for compensation for restoring Mrs. Wharton's servants, the prisoner not knowing that Frey was paid. He said that it was impossible for the jury to agree as to the cause of death, if medical experts could not. He next reviewed at length and with severity the testimony and analysis of Aiken and Young, concluding his argument at 1:25.

Mr. Thomas followed Mr. Hagner, and had not concluded his argument when the Court adjourned.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C.,
January 18, 1872, 7:30 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably continue falling with cloudy weather very generally east of Mississippi, the lowest pressure passing into Missouri and northward to the lower lakes, accompanied by rain and snow. Southeast winds with threatening weather and rain will prevail on the gulf coast, and southerly winds veering to the southwest throughout the Atlantic States, with snow in the Middle and Eastern States. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for this evening.

The "fire limit" ordinance passed by the Chicago Common Council seems to give general satisfaction.

XLII. CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary, reported unfavorably on the request of the woman suffragists for a hearing before the Senate, and promised an early report upon the claim that women have a right to vote under the Constitution as amended.

Mr. THURMAN presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Sherman.

A bill was reported from the Military Committee, extending the provisions of the artificial limb act to officers above the grade of captain, and amended to extend to all men in the army and navy, regardless of rank.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, gave notice of his intention to call up at an early day the resolution for inquiry as to dereliction of duty on the part of the President.

Mr. WILSON introduced a bill to allow women to vote and hold office in the Territories.

The amnesty bill came up, but was laid aside, Mr. SUMNER announcing that he accepted the amendments proposed yesterday by Mr. Frelinghuysen.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported without amendment the House bill to make Pittsburgh, Pa., a port of entry and delivery.

Mr. CARPENTER then proceeded to speak on the unconstitutionality of the civil service reform scheme. He was sorry the President had, in obedience to popular clamor, adopted the rules recommended by the Civil Service Commissioners; but he supposed the President had yielded to this clamor upon the principle stated in his inaugural address, that the best way to secure the repeal of an obnoxious law was to strictly enforce it. Some persons had expressed surprise at the President consenting to give up the patronage, which his enemies said he was using for his own advantage; but the reason probably was that he knew he could not afford to give his enemies many advantages, and yet defeat them. The sober, second thought of the people was always right, but their sudden impulses were often wrong, and ought to be resisted by their public servants. It sometimes happened that, before a public officer found his head in the basket; and to public officers—Senators for instance—with ambitions for re-election, there was great temptation to yield to the pressure of the moment; but as he was the only Senator who, probably, could not be re-elected if he wished it, there seems to be a special obligation resting upon him to act independently.

As a part of this reform scheme, the Senator from Massachusetts, [Sumner], had proposed a constitutional amendment limiting the President who has served one term ineligible for re-election. This would be treating Gen. Grant more severely than Jefferson Davis, because, although the latter was disqualified by the Fourteenth Amendment, it is still within the power of Congress to remove his disabilities, while President Grant would have no relief from his disabilities. If the Senator was true that one term of service was enough to demoralize a public officer, then the Senator from Massachusetts must be simply vociferously demoralized by this time; and being a man who sets principles above all personal considerations, he would take his hat and leave the Senate forever, immediately upon the adoption of his amendment. [Laughter.]

In politics, said Mr. CARPENTER, words are things, and civil service reform is a cunning catch-word. The conclusion is that whatever is not in favor of reform must be in favor of abuses. But change is not necessarily reform, and there is a sure tradition which tells us that an old government is not such delicate structure as this of ours, it is better to bear the ills we have than fly to others that we know not of.

Mr. CARPENTER then discussed at some length the distribution of powers between the legislative and executive departments of the Government, and came to the conclusion that if the appointing power were taken away from the President, as it would be by this reform, his remaining powers would be no greater than those of a constable in Milwaukee. He said if this measure, instead of being tacked to an appropriation bill at the last night session, had depended upon its own merits, it would not have received twenty votes.

Mr. CARPENTER here had the regulations read, and then criticized them in detail. His first criticism was that the requirement that officers in the civil service were to be wholly exempt from the operation of them. If a copying clerk in the Interior Department or a candidate for the janitorship of the United States building must pass an examination, he could not see why the Secretary of the Interior or Secretary of State should not be compelled to. By these regulations a copying clerk must be a citizen of the States, but the head of the department need not be; a lighthouse keeper on the shore of Lake Michigan must be able to read and write the English language, but the Attorney General of the United States would not be required to do either. [Laughter.] He also argued that there was no uniformity between the ninth rule, which provides that any person becoming disqualified after long and faithful service by bodily infirmity or mental imbecility may be appointed to a place of less responsibility in the same department, and the first rule, which provides that no person shall be admitted to a position in the civil service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence in regard to character, health, &c. These, he said, were minor defects in the system of uniform scheme. The great objections to it were, first, that it violated the Constitution by taking away from the President the discretion vested in him to select his appointees from the whole people, and limited him to the names of persons referred to him by an examining board. Secondly, that it set up for public servants a standard of education, to the exclusion from office of all who have not enjoyed the benefits of a liberal education, thus setting up an aristocratic class, composed of the sons of those rich enough to afford it.

Continuing his criticism, he said that according to these rules a successful candidate for an appointment was to be chosen from three persons passing the best examination, so that although each of the candidates should answer questions enough to show his competency, still the President must appoint the one who had done best or else disregard the examination altogether and fall back upon his own discretion, in which latter case what would become of civil service reform? Further, candidates presenting themselves for examination after due public notice, would always be adventurers, or at best, men of no rank or ability. Suppose a vacancy in the Collectorship of New York, and an advertisement for candidates, published by the Examining Board; did anybody suppose that such men as A. T. Stewart, or Henry G. Stebbins, or George Opdyke would present themselves for examination? and if they did, would they not probably be beaten by candidates who had just left school? This may be reform, said Mr. Carpenter, but it will defeat any political party that adopts it, for it will excite the indignation and contempt and derision of the people of this country. It may be reform or whatever else its friends choose to call it, but it certainly is not constitutional or a wise mode of appointing the public officers of the United States.

Turning from the rules to the report of the Commission, he said it was based upon the vicious leading idea of permanency of tenure for public servants. This idea had been advocated at the formation of the government by those who favored a strong government, but it had been rejected because it was seen to be anti-republican. It was thought right that judges should be made independent of the popular will, because the questions they had to decide depended upon legal principles, and the popular will had nothing to do with them. It was also right that officers of the army should have life tenure, because they had been specially educated by the Government for their duties; but there was no parallel between these and civil service officers. The duties of the latter were generally prescribed by law, and were so simple that any intelligent man could soon master them, and he could have an opportunity to do so without detriment to the public service.

Another fallacious idea underlying the report was that party is the true basis of this government, and to labor for the success of a party ought to disqualify a man for public office. In all free countries there must be parties. The great Republican party had successfully passed such wonders in the last ten years, found public offices filled with its enemies when it came into power. According to the civil service reform doctrine it should have left those in those offices in possession of the old occupants; but if it had done so how different would have been the history of those years!

Mr. CARPENTER then read an extract from the report of the Commission, charging that under the present system the appointing power is often subjected to importunity and the excitements of personal solicitation, and said it was a base and malignant libel on the leading members of the Republican party in Congress. He had been told by high authority that only two persons had demanded appointments in terms that could be called insulting or dispeceful; that those persons were high in the legislative department of the Government, and that having had their applications refused on account of the unfitness of the candidates, in both cases being relations of the applicants, they were now high champions of civil service reform.

Recurring to the competitive examination system, he said he did not mean by learning. He thought that persons who had no advantages of education in youth were more likely than others to appreciate their advantages fully, and he belonged to that class. Why, said he, if I were a candidate for the position of copying clerk in one of the departments, and should come before an examining board of a chemical turn of mind, I should certainly be rejected, although I write a fair hand and can copy papers with great speed and accuracy. I know no more of chemicals than I know of the pearly gates and golden streets of heaven [Laughter], and I never expect to—I mean I never expect to know chemistry. I do expect to know more of the pearly gates and golden streets, for I understand that admittance there does not depend on a competitive examination. [Laughter.]

In conclusion, Mr. CARPENTER said there was a special reason why the scheme ought not to be adopted at this time. Just as the breaking out of the war patriotic fathers sent their sons to the army, while others less patriotic sent theirs to school, and now if this system were adopted, the sons of the latter class, who were fighting for their country while the others were remaining at school or college, would be excluded from public office, because they did not know all about the fluctuations of tides or how near the moon comes to the earth, or the names of the first perpendiculars that flow into the Caspian Sea. [Laughter.]

Mr. TRUMBULL wished to say a few words on this subject, but not in behalf of the competitive examination system, which the Senator from Wisconsin [Carpenter] said had been passed, and against which, therefore, it was remarkable that he should have directed so much of his speech.

Mr. CARPENTER denied having said that the system was not to go into operation. What he had said was that the rules and regulations were to be revised so as to carry them into operation more effectually. In other words, the administration had merely let go to get a better hold. [Laughter.]

TRUMBULL—I certainly hope that civil service reform is not given to be abandoned, but is to be pursued. Having given the best attention I could to the Senator's remarks, I certainly understood them to be devoted almost entirely to the rules and regulations, which it is now said will not work and are to be changed. I shall take up no time in attempting to defend those rules as the system of competitive examination, but I am certainly in favor of civil service reform—a reform that shall save this government from being plundered, under the system, which it was, of one-fourth of the entire revenue of the country, and it is sad to me to reflect that the Senator from Wisconsin now takes a position, not against particular rules, but against the system which would correct it; that he stands up here in the face of an official document prepared by careful and considerate friends of the administration, by its best friends, which states that one-fourth of your entire revenue, more than ninety million dollars, is wasted in consequence of the system of the corruption of which the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) now opposes.

Mr. SHERMAN—What document is that?

Mr. TRUMBULL—It is an official statement made by this Civil Service Commission.

Mr. CARPENTER—I have no desire to become the special champion of that Board, but what they do say is that about one-quarter of the revenue is wasted, and that they do not know how much of that is chargeable to the civil service.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, we will see what they do say. I am willing to have it read, and the whole of it, unlike the Senator from Wisconsin, who had read part of the opinion of the Attorney General, and made another question altogether, such as sustains his argument, and left unread the conclusion, which condemned the whole of it.

Mr. TRUMBULL here read from the report as follows: "It is not easy to compute in figures the exact economical difference between a good and a bad system of civil service. It is necessarily a matter of inference and of comparison between the probable operation of the careless and careful method; but it is calculated by those who have made a careful study of all the facts, that one-fourth of the revenue of the United States is annually lost in collection, and for a large part of that loss a system of service which is fatally unsound may reasonably be held responsible."

Mr. SHERMAN—I wish to ask the Senator whether he knows that the whole expense of collecting the internal revenue, direct and indirect, is less than five per cent.?

Mr. TRUMBULL—If the Senator from Ohio will devote his attention to the investigation he proposes to make I think he will find how a great deal of revenue is lost.

Mr. SHERMAN—I will inform the Senator that I have not only given attention to that investigation, but I have myself, in reporting a bill to which I hope to call the attention of the Senate in a few days, and which will entirely cure the abuses which have occurred at New York.

Mr. TRUMBULL—I shall be very happy to concur with the Senator in the passage of that bill which he contemplates. When the Senator from Wisconsin (Carpenter) passed a high eulogium upon the character of the President, and at the same time informed us that the President had signified his intention to appoint them, into operation for the purpose of rendering them odious, in the expectation that the people will soon have enough sense to think better of the Chief Magistrate of the United States than to suppose that under authority given him to adopt rules and regulations for the reform of the civil service he would use them as a means of will bring civil service reform into contempt.

Mr. TRUMBULL here controverted Carpenter's views to the extent and importance of the Presidential appointing power, and argued that it was true, he said, that the appointing power belonged to the Executive, and the great evil was that members of the Legislative Department of the Government had gradually usurped power and assumed to dictate appointments; and the great aim of civil service reform was to restore to the Executive his constitutional power of appointment, instead of taking it away. Does not the Senator from Wisconsin know that although the Constitution and law vest the appointing power in the Executive, and in the heads of departments, yet virtually that power is not exercised by them, but is controlled by Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Mr. CARPENTER—I spoke somewhat about the patronage of Illinois, but as to that part of the patronage in Wisconsin, of which I have any knowledge, I answer that I do not know that to be the fact.

Mr. TRUMBULL—Well, I cannot speak as to the rule in Wisconsin, but this report states that this is the rule that prevails, and the President indorses this report and sends it to Congress. The trouble is not in the want of scholarship of republican officers, but arises from appointments being controlled by Congressmen, and I introduced a bill some time ago designed to correct that evil. This report is the work of gentlemen of high character, great industry and laborious research, who have inquired into the rules that exist under the present system, and have set them forth here with great clearness and force. If they cannot be arrested by the competitive examination system, let us apply some other system which will prevent only be arrested. This report comes to us indorsed by the President.

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN called the attention of Mr. Trumbull to the fact that the President could not be held responsible for all the statements of the report, as in his message transmitting it he said: "I have the honor of bringing all the facts to the attention of Congress before the recess, and that he had not sufficiently examined the report to suggest the requisite legislation."

Mr. TRUMBULL—Does the Senator believe that the President did not read this report?

Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN—The President says he had not time to examine it carefully.

Mr. TRUMBULL—To examine it for what purpose? To suggest legislative action; but does the Senator from New Jersey [Frelinghuysen]—impute to the President, even by implication, such ignorance to send us an important report without having read it or without knowing what statements were in it? The idea to me is inconceivable.

Mr. TRUMBULL—The President must have read it, or he could not have said that it embodied a policy long needed. He had read it and understood it, and the report comes here indorsed as to its essential facts, so far as they relate to the present mode of appointments, by the President himself, who has been for nearly three years in a position to know what the present system is. Even the Senator from Wisconsin himself indorsed the statements in this report, when he said that two persons in high legislative departments of the Government had insulted or threatened the President because he would not make certain appointments. Rather than that, I wish the Senator had told us who they were that threatened the President, for then he would have given a still more striking illustration of the system which civil service reform is designed to correct.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in conclusion, speaking of the use of Government patronage for party purposes, said: Now, I am free to say, and will say it here and everywhere, if the Republican party has not virtue enough to be successful without using the patronage of the government to hold it together, it deserves to go down. No party deserves to be sustained that cannot sustain itself without using the patronage of the Government as spoils to distribute among its power. That is the very objection pointed out by the Civil Service Commission, that the patronage of the Government is being used for partisan purposes. Men take office for the purpose of electing certain other individuals to office and keeping them there. It is an interference with the rights of the people, and no party ought to be sustained that cannot be sustained by the honest exertions of the party itself. influenced by party patronage. [Subdued applause in the galleries.]

The debate was continued at length, Messrs. SHERMAN, SCHURZ, MORTON, EDMUNDS and others participating.

Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

A number of pension bills were passed. Mr. GARFIELD opposed one of these, which allowed a widow who has been drawing a pension for nineteen years, and has received seven years' back pension, on the principle of the bill passed yesterday making the pension commence from the death or discharge of the soldier. The bill, although applying only to pensioners of the late war, will take twenty millions out of the treasury. Mr. Garfield commented upon the inattention of the House to these pension bills.

The Committee on Appropriations reported the postoffice and pension appropriation bills, the former for $28,295,790, and the latter for $30,000,000.

Adjourned.

New York Items.

A public meeting will be held in Steinway Hall on the evening of the 25th to hear a statement from Dr. Wines of the progress of his mission for the organization of the International Prison Congress. Addresses are expected from Governor Hoffman, ex-Governor Seymour, Senator Wilson, Archbishop McCloskey and Rabbi Isaacs, Garfield and Kerr, and letters from the President, Vice President, Mr. Seward, Senators Sumner, Casserly, Morton, Trumbull and others.

Isaac T. Smith has been appointed receiver of the Central Savings Bank.

The appearance of Elbridge T. Gerry as one of the counsel in the Stokes case indicates that the theory of the defense requires much elaboration of detail.

It is said the pressure of freight occasioned by the railroad blockade will compel the Pacific Mail Company to charter another steamer to go to Aspinwall on the 25th.

There is great excitement at Fordham college, over two attempts to assassinate a student named Benoit, from St. Louis, by an unknown person.

The resident agent of the Liverpool and London Insurance Company, states that the allegations made in Delmas's papers regarding the Company which he represents wholly untrue.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Opposition to the Steamboat Bill.

COMBINATION OF PATENT DEVICE MEN.

Carpenter's Speech Against Reform.

Report Against Cessna's Claim to a Seat.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 18, 1872.

Carpenter's Attack on Civil Service Reform.

Carpenter's anticipated attack on Civil Service Reform drew a large audience to-day to the Senate, conspicuous among whom were George William Curtis and ex-Senator Cattell, of the Civil Service Commission. In his exordium Carpenter quoted the President as saying with reference to new rules and regulations governing appointments, that the surest way to secure the repeal of an objectionable measure is to enforce it faithfully. One statement made by him is a most palpable case of misrepresentation. He said that the rules lately submitted by the Commission had been found defective and been withdrawn in consequence. This is not the case. The new rule lately submitted by the Commissioners simply provides that in all cases of actual necessity appointments can be made without further examination than as now provided by law. This rule was found necessary, as the details governing competitive examinations have not yet been completed. Such appointments, however, unless of that character requiring confirmation by the Senate, are only temporary, and will all be subsequently brought under the operations of the system. Another statement made by the commissioners in the report accompanying the rules lately submitted to Congress occasioned remarks from not only Carpenter but Morton and Sherman. These all denied that one quarter of the revenue collected under the revenue laws never reached the Treasury, as the Commissioners intimated. Mr. Trumbull replied to Carpenter at some length. He instanced the corruption existing in the civil service, as attested by the President himself, as the best instance of the necessity of reformation, and arraigned Carpenter for intimating that the President would lend himself to adopting such kind of civil service reform as would tend to bring the question into contempt. Now that the subject is fairly before the Senate, it will be debated at length. Edmunds has the floor for Monday, when, under cover of an amendment to the civil rights bill throwing offices open to competition, without distinction of color, he will severely arraign the system. The Civil Service Commissioners, most of whom are now here, feel thoroughly indignant at the way in which their work has been received in some quarters. They assert, however, that the President will sustain them in spite of congressional opposition in the definition of such threats as those used by Carpenter to-day, to the effect that he will sacrifice his friendship for the President rather than those rules should go into operation.

The Farragut Prize Cases.

At the joint request of the United States and the counsel for the claimants, the Supreme Court of the United States has ordered the Farragut Porter prize and bounty claims for the capture of New Orleans to three arbitrators, namely: G. V. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy; H. W. Paine, of Boston, and Thomas J. Durant, of this district. The case as presented to them has been reported upon by R. D. Mussey, the Commissioner appointed some time since to hear the evidence. The claims will doubtless be admitted, but the amount will depend upon the decision rendered regarding the question of the constructive prize of the ships and men, and upon the number of men it may be ascertained the enemy had, and whether a greater or less than our own. If the enemy had inferior force, the whole amount of the claim will be about $150,000; and if a superior force, $350,000. Gen. Butler represents the claimants, and R. M. Corwine, of Ohio, the government.

The Frigate Guerriere.

Late of the European squadron, is expected at Fortress Monroe within a week. She brings the remains of Gen. Robert Anderson. Her captain will either be ordered before the court of inquiry or put on trial at once before a court martial, to answer for his conduct in allowing his ship to run ashore, and for other offenses.

Mr. Cessna Not to Get a Seat.

The Committee on Elections to-day agreed to report against Cessna, of Pennsylvania, in his claim to the seat of Myers. The vote was seven in the negative and two blanks. The committee also for the third time refused to favor an extension of time for the briefs of Arkansas. This is hostile to Senator Clayton, so far as the House committee can pass upon the merits of the controversy.

Strong Combination Against the Steamboat Bill.

Some members of the Committee of Commerce have become convinced that leading parties interested in securing the use of patent devices already in use on steamboats and introducing new ones have entered into a formidable combination to defeat the new steamboat bill, now before that committee. The opposition already developed is very strong.

The New Orleans Investigation.

Some members of the House have, as is supposed, in the interest of the Custom House officers at New Orleans, been trying to prevent the select committee from visiting that city. Judge Scofield, however, is making arrangements to start the first of the week, and it is not likely that any delay will be secured.

Porter and Babcock Want to Testify.

Horace Porter and Gen. Babcock will go before the Senate Investigating Committee upon its return here from New York, and demand a personal examination upon charges connecting them with alleged complicity with frauds in the New York Custom House.

Postoffice Telegraph Bill.

The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Post roads did not get through with the postal telegraph bill in time for it to be reported to-day, as was anticipated. Another amendment has been agreed to, which allows the company to be incorporated under the bill to buy up existing lines at whatever rate may be hereafter agreed upon. The bill will now be reported by Mr. Pomeroy on Monday next.

The Cape Cod Fishermen

Were before the Foreign Relations Committee, and were heard as to their complaint of the operations of the Washington treaty. They ask that either a duty shall be imposed for their protection on all imported fish, or else that a bounty shall be granted them by Congress.

Refuses to Sign.

It is given out as a fact to-night that Horace Greeley refused to sign the call for the National Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, January 18, 1872.

THE FARRAGUT PRIZE CASES.

In the Supreme Court of this district, were today referred by consent of counsel to a board of arbitration, consisting of W. H. Payne, of Boston; Thomas J. Durant, of this city; G. A. Fox, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, with the understanding that parties may appeal from the decision of this board to the Supreme Court of the United States.

AMERICAN CLAIMS REJECTED.

In the American and Mexican claims commission to-day, several American claims were rejected upon its quarrying that the injuries complained of were inflicted by the Maximilian authorities, for whose acts the Mexican Republic is not held liable.

THE APPROPRIATION BILLS.

The committee on Appropriations will report all the bills at the earliest practicable period, so that the House may have ample time to discuss and pass them, in view of adjournment by the 1st of June.

THE MAROPAC,

at the Navy Yard, has on board her officers and crew, with steam up. Though she has been lying here for years her machinery and guns are in the work as smoothly as when she was in active service.

THE TOBACCO MEN HEARD BY THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

The Committee of Ways and Means this morning gave a hearing to representatives of the tobacco interest. Fletcher Bailey, of Virginia, representing the tobacco interests of that State, said the manufacturers were doing very little business, because an impression existed that there would be a change in the law, and this made them cautious. The bulk of the tobacco is in warehouse or factory. He should like to have a declaration at an early day as to what would be done in the way of legislation, or that nothing at all would be done, so that all parties might have some degree of security and transact business understandingly. J. D. Evans, of New York, representing the New York tobacco Board of Trade, said they were in favor of bonded warehouses, which they, at least, thought would do no harm, but believed they were of immense benefit to them and the Government. Mr. Bailey said his side of the question had been taken by surprise, not expecting the subject of bonded warehouses would come up to-day. He desired a continuation of the hearing. It was agreed by the committee that there should be a postponement until next Tuesday morning, when the representatives of all kinds of tobacco manufacture are expected to be here. Christian Piper, of St. Louis, representing a large portion of the Western manufacturers, will oppose the bonded warehouse system as applicable to home consumption apart from purposes of exportation.

WOMEN'S RIGHT TO PRACTICE LAW.

Senator Carpenter to-day argued the case of Myra Bradwell against the State of Illinois in the Supreme Court. The case involved the question of women's rights under the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments. It was contended that by virtue of those amendments all citizens, without distinction of color, sex, and when a woman, without reference to marriage, are entitled to practice any trade, profession or pursuit which they may choose as a vocation. In this case the plaintiff, who is a married woman, sought to be admitted to the bar in Illinois, and her application was refused on the ground that as she was a married woman, she could not be liable on contracts with her clients. The case was heard here in review, and Senator Carpenter took occasion to declare his views in favor of woman suffrage. Mrs. Bradwell is editor of the Chicago *Legal News*.

CUSTOM HOUSE FRAUDS

Continuation of the Investigation—Patronage Not Used to Control Political Conventions.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The Committee of Investigation of Custom House frauds had Collector Arthur before them this morning. He denied having had a consultation with Collector Murphy and another, at which an attempt was made to induce an election inspector to sign a false election return.

Joseph Polakel, a cigar dealer, testified that two and a half dollars a case was charged for general ordering his cigars; also as to the losses of his cigars.

Mr. Matheson sent a communication from Utica, requesting permission to submit his testimony by affidavit, which was refused. Matheson intimated that the letter presented to the Committee on which the subpœna was issued for his attendance had been received by him at Utica, but Senator Casserly produced evidence showing that Matheson was at the Fifth avenue Hotel when the subpœna was issued.

By a party vote the letter of Beckwith was admitted as evidence, denying the statement in the testimony of Bailey that Beckwith's vote had been influenced in the Syracuse Convention by Conkling.

A table of statistics showing imports, per centage of collections, etc., was sent in by collector Arthurs.

Surveyor Cornell testified that he had been in every position for fourteen years. There were no officers of the Custom House at the convention of 1871 as delegates. Probably forty or fifty Custom House officers were there, but as delegates only. In his opinion the Custom House patronage was used to control the State Convention of 1871. Greeley's statement that one hundred Custom House officers were traveling about is incorrect.

Mr. Cornell further said: Whenever he had proof or responsible suspicion of the corruption of any officer, he recommended his removal and made charges. He was removed, to the time of Grinnell he failed to get an inspector removed for bribe-taking. He never failed when he reported a case to Murphy. The latter does not, as has been said, to have been posted in the Custom House, calling upon the clerks to pay two and one-half per cent. of their earnings to the Republican party, and by Murphy. He pronounced it a forgery. He admitted that there was a contribution for political purposes last fall. The officers paid four per cent. on their salaries, but he said it was all voluntary, and the officers felt a pride in paying to support the party. He has never known a man fined for the business, though some object or decline from inability. The witness, in reply to a question from Senator Bayard, stated that William Sackett, one of his Inspectors, was arrested on accusation for allowing a cargo to be transferred to a railway without examination. He was indicted and bailed, and he was discharged. The Inspector testified under oath cannot positively say whether the accused is now in office. When he first came into office he found an Inspector named Beswick, who used to make affidavits on information and get warrants for search of premises on which it was alleged smuggled goods were concealed, and to get the assistants from police justices; he also used to get a United States warrant. Beswick acted as general deponent to conceal others. Witness discharged Beswick for the practice. Senator Bayard remarked that it was monstrous and dangerous, that a State authority should grant a warrant for searching a man's house on an allegation of fraud. The witness replied that the practice had latterly been unknown to him. It is not now considered necessary to have a warrant.

At the night session of the Custom House Committee, Luther G. Tillotson, importer of telegraph wire, testified that he received 376 bundles a year ago last spring that were charged with three days in a general order store, and billed $120 26 for cartage to the latter and storage. He went to his factory, but refused to pay and protested against the exaction, and by Gen. Arthur's intervention, subsequently, the bill was reduced to $101 00, which was still four times as much for labor and storage as ever before or since in the bonded warehouses charge. Through fear of general order charges money has paid to inspectors to obtain goods from the pier. He applied to Inspector Dale, Inspector to detain his goods that came by the City of Washington on the 27th of January. J. C. Bloomfield, who has stores on Dey street, told him he paid inspectors in a similar way.

Mr. Howe moved for the subpœna of Bloomfield; an order to bring up the Inspector who took $25. A warrant was issued. Bayard protested that the enquiry would be blocked if gentlemen giving testimony of corruption were to be embarrassed by bringing up officers to refute them. The committee was not trying officers, but inquiring into the system.

Mr. Tillotson stated that it was with great reluctance he stated the facts, for it would bring on him and other merchants the odium of the officers. On vote the motion of Mr. Howe was carried and the Committee adjourned.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A fire at Mt. Joy, Pa., yesterday, destroyed Brady & Bro.'s Malleable Iron works, Brady & Sons' Edge Tool factory and Backmyer, Miskey & Co.'s Iron foundry.

Notwithstanding the tempting offer of free transportation and good quarters held out by the Mayor of Wheeling, the West Virginia Constitutional Convention yesterday voted to lay on the table the proposition to remove from Charleston to Wheeling.

Bishop Wood, of Philadelphia, occupied a seat on the floor of the House at Washington yesterday.

The California Legislature has passed a bill striking the words "white" and "male" from the charter.

Mrs. Cornelia Burke, wife of Captain Thomas F. Burke, of Hartford, Conn., was burned to death at her boarding house yesterday. She was alone in her room, and in some way not known her clothing caught fire. She ran down stairs in a blaze and fell dead in the kitchen.

Over one thousand persons were present yesterday, at the celebration of the opening of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad to Menominee, and the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Pepin railroad to New Doings.

The Cincinnati Chicagoaid and relief society have made a formal report of their doings, in which Mayor Medill is credited with the statement that nothing has been done by any city of as great benefit to Chicago as the establishment of a soup house by Cincinnati.

The resolution directing the payment of State bonds maturing next year in currency instead of coin, which passed the Missouri Senate last Friday, and which has been debated in the House every day this week, was passed yesterday by a vote of 88 to 33.

A very dangerous counterfeit fifty dollar legal tender note was detected at St. Louis yesterday. Several banks had taken it from unknown parties.

The Grand Duke Alexis has presented his portrait to the National Guards of St. Louis, who have elected him an honorary member of the organ

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1872.

THE New York *Herald's* tariff idea is this: "Let the raw materials of all kinds in free, and retain only the duties necessary to a moderate revenue, with these on manufactured articles alone. Thus, with a clean sweep and with no impairment to American wealth or industry, a profitless system, fruitful only in demoralization among merchants and corruptness in officials, would be brushed out of the way."

Why not let tea and coffee in free? Why tax these necessaries in every household?

CONSIDERABLE numbers of the most peaceable and well disposed citizens of Mexico are leaving that country for the United States. Quite recently three hundred crossed the Rio Grande into Texas on the same day, with the declared intention of permanent settlement. They represent themselves as completely tired of being taxed and conscripted for the maintenance of faction fights, and state that a similar feeling is rapidly spreading among the better classes of the country generally.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Tribune* virtually accuses THOMAS NAST of plagiarism, charging that the idea of a late cartoon in *Harper's Weekly*, representing a group of Roman Catholic bishops as crawfishing, was taken from a sketch by the late JOHN LEECH, of the London *Punch*. The *Punch* picture was published twenty-five years ago, during the Cardinal WISEMAN excitement, and the suggestion it afforded may have been utilized for present purposes by Mr. NAST. It was a perfectly legitimate exercise of the right of adaptation; a right the greatest of painters and writers, from MICHAEL ANGELO and SHAKESPEARE to PAUL DELAROCHE and TENNYSON, have freely and frankly exercised. If the *Tribune's* stupid correspondent calls this plagiarism, let him and others of his captious kind make the most of it. NAST has too much sense to mind them.

THE New York *Post* intimates that the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States affirming the constitutionality of the legal tender act, was "an executive decision of the question," meaning thereby that the appointment of Judges BRADLEY and STRONG, made since the decision in HEPBURN *vs.* GRISWOLD was rendered, was conferred in consequence of their particular opinions with respect to the matter involved. There is nothing in the composition or action of the Court to justify such an impression. Neither the ability nor the integrity of the newly appointed members can be called in question. Moreover, the Supreme Court of every loyal State before which the question has been brought, with the sole exception of Kentucky, has pronounced the legal tender act constitutional, so that the decision of the Supreme Court is sanctioned by the weight of the general judicial authority of the country.

THE Governor of Missouri has sent a special message to the Legislature recommending the adoption of a memorial to Congress, together with instructions to the Senators and a request to the Representatives of that State to cooperate in obtaining the passage of a law refunding to those from whom it was collected, the amount of taxes levied on cotton under the amended Internal Revenue act. There is, however, not the slightest likelihood that such legislation will be obtained. The tax could not possibly be refunded "to those from whom it was collected," for the persons who really paid it are the cotton consumers themselves, of whom there are at least a hundred millions, scattered up and down the length and breadth of the earth. But the home market rates of the staple were enhanced by the tax in a corresponding degree, and neither the producer nor the broker suffered any pecuniary loss in consequence of its imposition.

TO-DAY, the 19th of January, is the anniversary of the nativity of ROBERT E. LEE, of Virginia, who, as Captain General of the armies of the rebellion, did his best to destroy the country to which he owed so much. The occasion will be celebrated in what he called "his State," and memorial addresses delivered to the loud plaudits of gatherings of unrepentant traitors throughout the Old Dominion. We are told by a Richmond journal, "that the most imposing ceremonies will be at Lexington, where he died and was buried," and further, that "a full length portrait of him, in his grey uniform, is to be hung in the prayer-hall of the university, and the model of a monument to be erected over his remains placed on exhibition." A little further South, in Augusta, Georgia, the *Chronicle* of that benighted village bursts forth in the following strain of drivelling panegyric:

"Let us remember General Lee in a manner that his worth as a man, a Christian, and a chieftain, demands; and henceforth let the 19th of January and the 22d of February be commemorated as the days of giving birth to the nation's greatest."

Is it possible to reconstruct a people whose favorite organs of public opinion grind away in such an idiotic strain as this; at least, while any of the existing generation shall remain? We shall have to wait a little longer—and so will they.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* can see nothing in protection, except a system which compels "the workingman to pay thirty dollars for a suit of clothes," *In order to "foster our infant* industries, and thus get rich off of the thing." According to the *Commercial* the employment of home labor is a matter of no consequence whatever. Our quarries and mines, our factories, furnaces and forges—the manifold productive industries and interests of the country, with the millions of capital they employ, and the immense population they support—are of no moment, if things can only be bought at lower rates than at present. But what benefit is to be derived from merely cheapening commodities, if the workingmen have no money with which to purchase them? "Twelve eggs for sixpence" seemed enticing to the Irishman only when the sixpence was in hand. Why does the English artisan who can get a suit of clothes for fifteen dollars at home, emigrate to the United States, where, according to the *Commercial*, he must pay thirty for the same articles? Because he has compared the standard of European and American remuneration, and knows that the prosperity which protection gives to our industrial enterprises will insure him wages with which he can not only pay the higher rate more easily, but can also save money beside. Did our contemporary ever hear of American mechanics emigrating to free-trade England in order to benefit their condition?

PERHAPS the greatest misfortune of Ireland, certainly the most fruitful source of discontent and insecurity, has been that the tillers of the soil were not the holders of it. Vast estates which, properly subdivided and cultivated, would have furnished employment and sustenance to thousands, have been allowed to run to waste, or converted into parks and hunting grounds, while the harsh stewardship of the agents of the absent proprietors has still further increased the poverty and deepened the resentful sullenness of the wretched tenantry. It is calculated that within a period of four years nearly a million people emigrated from Ireland, solely in consequence of unjust land laws, and the evictions and famine which grew out of them. Mr. GLADSTONE'S Land Act, a measure passed last year for the purpose of pacifying the tenant farmers of Ireland, bids fair to do more toward accomplishing the redress of these grievances and the bringing about of a satisfactory solution of the whole vexed Irish question, than any legislation which has been had since the union with Great Britain. Already, under its operation, litigation between landlord and tenant is said to have ceased in most counties; while under what are known as the BRIGHT clauses of the bill, large numbers of tenants of the estate of Lord WATERFORD, at its recent sale, purchased portions thereof. Some at fifty, others at forty, and none less than thirty years' purchase. Great interest is felt in the results of this experiment, which, if successful, will probably in time, and as opportunity offers, be copied thoughout the country generally. The agricultural classes of Ireland are said to be greatly pleased with the measure, which practically places them in even a better condition than that of the laborers and small tenant farmers of England.

ORLEANS PRINCES IN THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

By taking the seats to which they had been elected in the National Assembly the Orleans Princes seem to have grieved their friends and gratified their enemies. M. THIERS released them from the obligations of their word of honor, so far as he was concerned, and the Assembly refused to take action on the subject, on the ground that the Assembly had not been a party to the engagement. But at the same time, both THIERS and a majority of the members let it be distinctly understood that they still entertained the fears, influenced by which they had regarded the voluntary promise of the Princes to absent themselves from the Assembly as a noble exercise of self-denial and patriotism. By giving the promise they added immensely to their popularity and influence, and by withdrawing or disregarding the engagement, they have more than lost all that they had gained. "They have come," a newspaper remarked, "thus declaring the eagerness of their desires and the vehemence of their covetousness. By this single step they have loudly belied the word of their friends, who represented them to us as citizens without ambition, without mental reservations; they have proclaimed themselves pretenders towards and against all." A spectator of their entrance into the Assembly says, that the looks of the Princes made it manifest how much the step cost them, and adds that the surprise legible upon the faces of the members was not unmingled with compassion.

Their resolution was not expected, we are told; few persons could expect so much hardihood after so complete a defeat. The men on the Left did not look for such a step on the part of the Princes, believing that care for their own dignity would restrain them; the men of the Legitimist Right were equally incredulous, having too lofty a conception of the proud susceptibility of royal persons, and there are many Frenchmen, it is alleged, who deeply regret having seen Princes of France condescend to stoop through so low a door. On the other hand, even American republicans are rather disposed to make some allowance for the difficulties of their position, and to imagine substantial reasons which may have seemed to justify their course. Even Princes, however rich they may be, no doubt find exile a hard lot, and Princes like those of Orleans, who happen to be fond of work and eager to distinguish themselves in the common arena of human exertion equally open to plebeian and noble, naturally regard their exclusion from the service of their country as a disability of peculiar oppression. The fact that their presence may be an element of political disturbance and a centre of political intrigues may seem no reason for absolute seclusion from affairs to men who are resolved neither to stimulate disturbance nor to countenance intrigues in their own interest. Even the reasons which drew from them the promise to absent themselves from the Assembly may appear to have lost their force in view of the weakness of the Orleans party. And at any rate, as the promise was voluntarily given, it was not intended to bind them forever, but might be withdrawn, which is the ground taken by the Princes themselves.

COMMON SCHOOLS FORMERLY AND NOW.

A German paper of San Francisco, the *Abendzeitung*, makes bitter complaints concerning the condition of the schools in California. The teachers, it seems, are for the most part employed without any preliminary examination, and often with sole reference to party politics. Persons, however well qualified they may be, who have no political relations, either fail to get employment in the schools, or fail to sustain themselves against the opposition which they encounter. The salaries also paid to teachers are so wretchedly small that hardly any one capable of making a living in any other way is willing to teach. Hence the education of the youth is for the most part committed to grossly ignorant persons, who are also sometimes of doubtful reputation. In a State where even an assistant clerk in the government service, who works not more than two or three hours a day, receives from a hundred to a hundred and fifty dollars a month, and where a policeman receives a hundred and twenty-five dollars a month, fifty or seventy-five dollars for the same period are thought sufficient wages for a teacher. No wonder that an unlucky adventurer in the Golden State is lately heard to confess with a sigh, that he was nearly at the end of his resources, and that nothing remained for him but to become a dish-washer or a school teacher. All this is rather edifying, as it reveals a state of education not unlike what some readers will remember as existing on the eastern side of the Rocky mountains. Another of our contemporary's statements perhaps indicates a social condition confined to the Pacific coast. The following astonishing regulations were lately laid down by the appropriate authorities for the correction of abuses in the California schools: "In future no teacher shall bring his revolver or other shooting weapon into the school-room. No teacher shall at the same time be a special policeman."

As already intimated, such a report of defects and abuses is worthy of repetition and consideration even in the east, of the country where similar evils formerly existed, but where they are now remembered as discreditable features of a past civilization. Though in Pennsylvania our public schools are still far from being what they ought to be, they have long been in a condition of steady improvement, and the interest with which they are regarded by the people increases with the lapse of every year. Though not paid as they deserve to be paid in view of the importance of their functions, our teachers receive salaries to enable them to live in comfort and to make a respectable show in their social relations. One of the greatest difficulties which had to be overcome in effecting a revolution in the teacher's position among us was the conquest of certain mischievous traditions received from mother, England, in the first place, and faithfully transmitted from colonial times. In aristocratic lands, in countries in which social caste exists, as it exists in Great Britain and in Germany, the business of teaching the children of the common people, as they are insolently called, is of course a mean business, and the person who devotes himself to it is, to a certain extent, a degraded being. In this matter there has been some reformation in England during the last fifty years, but there is still abundant room for amendment, and in Germany the common schoolmaster, is still starved and looked down upon as of old. In the England against which our fathers rebelled, while the offices of scholarships in the schools patronized by the aristocracy and the rich were eagerly sought for by scholars and gentlemen, the position of teacher in a popular school or in a commercial academy was looked upon as incompatible with social respectability. And for many years after the Revolution, even in this country, the subject was overshadowed by the old hereditary prejudice. Hence the prejudice as is usual tended to find its justification in its effects. Able, well educated men declined positions which seemed to degrade them, and the positions were occupied by men whom they could not degrade. Thanks to the progress of enlightenment and republicanism, all this has been changed. The teachers of the children of the people are respected by the people, and are generally recognized as fulfilling an office second to no other in absolute utility. If they are not as well paid as they deserve to be, the evil admits of remedy, and, indeed, is certain to be removed so soon as the people shall become fully aware of the conditions necessary to the complete efficiency of their schools.

A NEW FEE BILL, intended as a substitute for that of last winter, and said to have been prepared "by a number of members of the bar and others interested," has been given to the public through a contemporary, and will be offered at the present session of the Legislature. It increases the salaries of five out of the nine county officers affected by the present fee bill, three thousand five hundred dollars in the aggregate, provides that each County Commissioner shall receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; and, also, that the Judges of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas shall receive an increase of salary to the amount of two thousand dollars each, to be paid out of the county treasury. It also provides that the several county officers shall make return to the Controller semi-annually instead of monthly, as required by the existing law. Should this bill be passed, the expenses of the county would be increased over $15,000 per annum, $10,000 of which would go to the Judges. There is not the slightest necessity for increasing the salaries of the county officers, as fixed by the present fee bill, since good and competent men are ready to fill them under the law as it now stands. As to the Judges, any additional compensation that may be required should be paid out of the State treasury. The proposed bill is highly objectionable in many respects, and is far from being as perfect in details as the present law. The amendment proposed by Mr. WHITE, and indorsed by Controller LAMBERT—namely, to abolish the State tax on offices and writs—will render the fee bill entirely free from objection and prove a substantial benefit to the people. Its workings have been carefully noted by the Controller during the past six months, and it is his deliberate judgment that the change suggested is all that is required to render it wholly satisfactory.

We have before referred to the political troubles in Liberia, and to the arrest and imprisonment of President ROYE, upon various grave charges of usurpation of authority and conspiracy against the liberties of the people. The latest advices from that country state that he has been formally deposed from office, and will be brought to speedy trial. The gravest part of the news, however, is that the Legislature has declared the loan negotiated by ROYE in England some two years ago, and for which the bonds of the Republic were issued, to have been contracted without authority, and that the State is not responsible for the repayment of the same. This is bad. If President ROYE has by his misconduct brought the good name of Liberia into disrepute, let him be punished according to the extent and measure of his guilt; but for his sinners to attempt to evade the fulfilment of their own obligations—since the loan in question was advanced to ROYE not in his individual but in his representative capacity—is exactly the way to complete for their country the mischief and ruin which they charge the President with having brought upon it.

LONDON has a number of restaurants where beggars can get their shirts washed while they are eating their dinner.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Later dispatches from India, from both French and English sources, concerning the results obtained by the late eclipse expeditions, confirm previous statements as to the material constitution of the corona of the sun, with the additional information that the extension of the corona above hydrogen is apparently small, the structure being a nebulous air.

Minnesota has a State Reform School, and it appears when boys become troublesome or expensive to their parents their affectionate progenitors are apt to make out a case against them on trivial grounds and get them committed to the school for a term of years. To obviate this system of shoving parental responsibilities upon the public, the Governor suggests that all parents should be obliged to defray the expenses of their sons while the latter are availing themselves of the educational advantages of the institution.

The International Money Order System, which only went into operation last October, has already assumed a self sustaining basis, and increased to such proportions as to demand the employment of additional clerks to carry out its operations.

With a view of putting an end to the abuses and corruptions engendered by the participation of corporations in partisan political contests, the Governor of Kansas recommends the passage of a law providing for the forfeiture of the charters and the disfranchisement of the officers of such corporations as are proved to have expended money for political purposes.

The tobacco manufactured in Detroit for the last quarter of 1871 was 1,426,642 pounds, on which taxes were collected to the amount of $442,269 20. Chewers have lately taken for their motto the Anglo-Norman legend "*Dieu et mon Detroit.*"

A newly invented photometer proves that light penetrates 100 fathoms below the surface of the sea—76 fathoms more than hitherto supposed. This gives rise to a doubt whether there are any "dark, unfathomed caves which ocean bears."

Adam's nativity has at last been discovered. He was, according to Darwin, a germ-man.

During the recent "cold snap" in Paris, there were eight hundred serious falls on the ice, seventy arms and legs were broken, and two men died from accidents on the streets.

In the Elgin watch factories, three hundred of five hundred employees are girls. These girls earn from ten to twenty dollars a week, and perform some of the delicate operations incident to the business as skillfully as men.

A handsomely bound book, without a single idea, has been exhibited in London. Its contents are: "Thirty-three thousand five hundred and thirty-five ways of spelling 'scissors.'" The compiler is a wealthy man, and did not do it out of "sheer" necessity.

The Claffin and Woodhull-Blood *Weekly* grows frantic over the advice given by one of its exchanges to young ladies, which reads: "Keep your eyes open before marriage and half shut afterward." The free-love organ becomes fairly hysterical and spatters mud on the conjugal relations generally.

An American "Popular Edition of Dickens" is to be issued by the Loughlin Bros., New York, at a rate even cheaper than the London penny editions, and will be in the form of sixty-four pages of letter-press, with nine illustrations, will form a part, and will be sold for ten cents. "Oliver Twist" will form the first issue in January.

Mr. A. Worthen, the State geologist of Illinois, accounts for the presence of toads in rocks in the following manner: The toad seeks shelter in a crevice for the winter, where he remains in a dormant condition until the constant dripping of water holding carbonate of lime in solution seals him in completely. Here he remains until released by the hammer of the workman.

An experienced grocer in Kalamazoo, who has watched the manœuvres and strategy of rats for many seasons, solves the problem of how rats carry eggs up a pair of stairs. He declares that he has seen a rat go to a basket of eggs, take one in his paws, roll over on his back, resting the egg on his abdomen, and holding it there by his legs, flap his tail as a signal that all was ready, and out would come two other rats, seize the first one by the tail, and drag him up stairs on his back, egg and all.

A correspondent of the *British Journal of Photography* predicts that owing to the fact that micro-photography was brought to such a degree of perfection by the exigencies of the siege of Paris, the time may not be far distant when our daily paper will be about the size of a postage stamp, and we may have our favorite authors printed on our vest buttons. Fancy our carrying about with us a complete edition of Macaulay on the three studs we wear in our shirt bosoms, or a "diamond edition" of Dickens in our sleeve buttons.

Referring to the Astor Library, the management of which has fallen into a state of eloquent lethargy, the New York *Times* says: "Had Mr. Astor never founded the library, he cannot doubt that New York would to-day have possessed a far finer one. The income available for books is only $5,000.

A cradle has been invented in Boston, by which the baby can be satisfactorily, securely and continuously rocked while the women go to vote. So we may as well burn over copies of Mrs. Aker's beautiful song, "Rock me to Sleep, Mother," and try to forget the music.

A Nebraskan thought he would undertake to charm a snake, but speedily resigned in favor of an professional understrapper.

Clams, alive and healthy, have been dug out of the prairie over two miles from Houston, Texas. They were found at the depth of several feet, and the Houston people wonder how they got there. There need be no wonder. Prairie soil at the depth of a few inches is a wet clay and is always clammy.

A paper manufactory has been started in Louisiana, with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, divided into six hundred shares of one hundred dollars each.

A new process has just been patented which is said to be of great promise in solving that most important question of utilizing sewerage without damage to health or dissatisfaction to the nostrils. It consists in the application of a prepared earth containing clay, sulphuric acid and nitric acid to sewerage matter. One of the greatest advances in agricultural economy is to be made in this direction, and every proposal of promise should receive thorough practical test.

Here is a flattering tribute to the trim condition in which our ships of war are generally kept. The United States frigate Colorado was recently at Yeddo, and it was proposed to show her off to the Mikado, but the Japanese navy was to have a review, and its officers begged the American Minister to send her away, as she was entirely too neat looking and the Mikado might decide to have no fleet at all if it were not as well kept as the American.

THE tenure of office in the New York Custom House, so far as subordinate officials are concerned, appears to be exceedingly precarious. During the past fourteen years, from and including the Collectorship of Augustus Schell under Buchanan's administration, down to the close of Murphy's term, the total number of persons employed has been 4,903, and the total number of removals 2,209, or about forty-eight per cent. The percentage of removals under Schell and Grinnell was exactly equal, being fifty-seven per cent. The highest percentage was during the administration of Collector Barney, when it reached seventy-five per cent., and the lowest under that of Draper, when it fell to fifteen. The percentage during Murphy's administration was thirty-six and a half.

GENERAL GARFIELD has reconsidered his opinions respecting woman suffrage, and placed himself squarely on the record against it. Among the letters received from public men by the managers of the late Washington Convention in response to invitations to address the meeting, was one from this gentleman, in which, declining to be present, he stated that while he heartily sympathized with all efforts that tended to elevate women and better their condition, he did not believe that suffrage would accomplish such results, and that—did no other reasons for this opinion exist—the recent tendencies of the movement in the United States would of themselves confirm him in the correctness of his conclusions.

IS THERE any logical and necessary connection between the general intelligence of the people, and the average duration of their lives? New Hampshire, which, according to the annual report of the Commissioner of Education, has proportionally fewer illiterate persons than any other State, is also remarkable for the longevity of its inhabitants. Out of a total population of 318,300, there were, when the last census was taken, 15,885 persons above the age of seventy—being five per cent. of the whole. There were 7,000 between the ages of 70 and 75; 5,000 between 75 and 80; 700 between 80 and 90; 300 between 90 and 95; ten aged 98, two aged 99, and six had passed the age of a century.

THE latest public appearance of Horatio Seymour was in the character of presiding officer of the National Dairymen's Convention, which adjourned the other day. Not a word did he utter concerning politics. He has evidently gotten rid of the Presidential maggot, and prefers hereafter to devote his attention to cheese lutes instead. This is judicious. For hitherto his milk had all turned to curd.

PERSONAL.

Grace Greenwood, who has recently been making a tour in the far West, tells a story of a wife of a member of the Arizona Legislature, whose house, when her husband was absent on his legislative duties, was attacked by Indians. She shot six, and the next day wrote to her husband, Dear John, the Apaches attacked the ranche. I have won the fight. You need not come yourself, but send some more ammunition."

The cornet player Levy loses ten thousand dollars salary by Fisk's death.

As the Grand Duke and his party were getting aboard the cars at the Omaha depot, preparatory to beginning their western trip, a railroad man, of no small importance officially, stepped forward and opened the door for His Highness to enter. Alexis had shaken him by the hand but a short time previous, but seemed to have forgotten the fact, and evidently took him for a servant, for, hastily thrusting his hand into his pocket, he brought forth a silver half-dollar and tendered it to the obsequious official. The Duke didn't seem much put out at the mistake, but the official did.

Fisk's confidential servant is one of the truest mourners that James has left behind. This colored man has been in his employ for a great many years. He was an excellent barber, and every day at four P. M. he did himself up in a claw-hammer coat and dress shirt, with a cluster diamond pin in his bosom, and laid out the clothes that seemed in his judgment the best for the late "Prince" to wear. This colored man was a spectacle of grief at the funeral as he lead the beautiful horse, the saddle and reversed boots of his late master.

Lo, there, now! The irrepressible Disraeli is said to be writing a supplement or sequel to his late "Lothair."

Miriam M. Cole—friend of Mrs. V. C. Woodhull-Blood—argues that men, as a rule, think as their wives think. This probably accounts for the appalling number of thoughtless young married males who are always driving their rational and reflective bachelor friends to the verge of distraction.

An infinite amount of sarcasm has been spent on the custom of writing the middle names in full; as thus—J. Walsingham Potts. The practice is sustained by the highest classical authority and example. Several Roman gentlemen, not unknown to fame, invariably signed their names to checks on the banks of the Tiber in the following manner: M. Tullius Cicero, Q. Horatius Flaccus, T. Livens Patavinus, P. Virgil Maro, C. Julius Cæsar.

Azamut Batuk is the name of the Turkish journalist who writes so wittily for the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is going to establish in London a high priced monthly periodical, dealing with social subjects from a satirical point of view. It will be copiously illustrated.

The *Independent* drops into poetry on the downfall of Tammany in the manner following:

"The mills of the gods grind slowly;
Yet they grind exceedingly small;
And their grist will not be finished
Until they grind out Oakey Hall."

John S. Forsyth, of the Mobile *Register*, has engaged T. C. De Leon as managing editor. Mr. De Leon has lately been writing for Frank Leslie and the Appleton's.

Ex-Attorney General Akerman having retired into the boundless contiguity of shade of private life, evidently cannot do without a lodge in some vast wilderness. His home is about a week's journey from the nearest telegraph or railroad station.

Commissioner Simpson of the British Foreign Office, it is said, has ascended the Nile farther than any white man has previously been, "even Livingstone," he adds, though, have been up there before him.

It is essential to thorough journalism to be as particular about names as dates. Some of the Chicago papers are very careless in this matter. Here is the *Times* calling that grand master of complicated metaphor, Sir Boyle Roche—Sir Archibald Alison, while the *Journal* says the brain of Culver weighed sixty-four ounces and one-half. It referred, of course, to Cuvier, the great naturalist of half a century ago.

"Ah!" mused Smith, as he contemplated his extensive collection of New Year's bills, "how true it is that in the midst of life we are in debt."

The January number of the *Atlantic Monthly* has gone through three editions, and the fourth has been issued. Holmes, sweet Holmes, with his "Poet at the Breakfast Table," has been the cause of an extraordinary demand for the pet Boston magazine.

The Grand Duke is going to test all sorts of American recreation while in this country, and has made arrangements to go fishing with Horace Greeley, when he returns from his buffalo hunt.

A Remarkable Prophecy.

The following, which is known as "Mother Shipton's Prophecy," said to have been first published in 1488, and republished in 1641, is now going the rounds of the press, to the great comfort, doubtless, of the Second Adventists. It will be observed that all the events predicted in it, except that mentioned in the last two lines—which is still in the future—have already come to pass:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe.
Around the world thought shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at roots of tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron on the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and found
In a land as yet now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do;
England shall at last admit a foe.
The world to an end shall come
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

Best Daily West of Philadelphia.

[From the Johnstown Tribune.]

We publish to-day the prospectus of the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL for the year 1872. It is, in our opinion, the best daily paper west of Philadelphia. It is sound on Republicanism, and as a newspaper it has but one or two superiors in the country. If you want a daily paper subscribe for the COMMERCIAL.

DR. S. B. BRITTAN, Newark, N. J., has invented a patent whereby cobble stones are utilized. His method may thus be briefly described: Having the surface of the roadway properly graded, a layer of coarse concrete, prepared of materials already specified, is spread over the ground to the depth of three or four inches. Into this concrete the cobble stones are then set in the usual way and partially driven down by the use of any implement that may be most conveniently employed for that purpose. A concrete prepared of very fine gravel, sand, pulverized stone, coal ashes, properly screened, and cement (any two or all of these combined with such of the before-mentioned adhesive materials as may be selected,) is then spread over the cobble stones, rolled down, and rammed in between the stones until the interstices are completely filled up to the highest level of the cobble stones, thus barely leaving the higher portions of their upper surfaces visible. The whole is then thoroughly rammed down together until every stone is fairly driven home, always preserving the proper grade of the street, the uniform space of the pavement, and otherwise having strict reference to the specifications herein contained.

THE Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* writes as follows: "This will probably be the livelong session. No tariff and tax session we have had for years, and whichever side is beaten will probably be defeated suddenly. There is no doubt that a general bill embracing both kinds of revenue, will be reported from the committee. Then the fight will be on amendments. If tariff heads the bill, low tariff will win in the House, the Senate will amend materially, and there will be a severe contest at last. If internal revenue matters head the bill, high tariff will win in the House, and the Senate will be more apt to concur with a few amendments. It will be an interesting collision."

REFERRING to the evidences seen on every hand of the popular demand in the Civil Service, the Detroit *Tribune* forcibly remarks: "Congressmen will do well to give these facts their due weight, and to guide their courses accordingly. The people mean to put an early end to the era of official corruption, and we predict that political destruction will be the fate of the men who seek to block up the only path thereto—that of Civil Service Reform. No party can stand that arrays itself against this movement, and no Administration is deserving of respect or support that fails to give an honest and full trial to any experiment of reasonable promise looking toward that end."

THE New York *Express* gives currency to the report that Stocking, of the General Order firm of Leet & Stocking, is an "emissary" of Senator Morton. This the *Express* thinks explains the course of Senator Pratt, Morton's colleague, in his alleged attempts, as a member of the committee, to "cover up" the General Order business. But has Senator Pratt been guilty of any such attempts? If he has, he has not been very successful.

THE city of Columbia, Georgia, is setting an example to the South which it is hoped may be widely emulated. Besides her thousands of looms and spindles for converting cotton and wool into cloth and yarns, she is manufacturing all sorts of domestic woodenware, furniture, carriage and wagon findings, ax-helves, agricultural implements, and now she has started a broom factory.

The Kennebec *Journal*, formerly edited by Speaker Blaine, and presumed to reflect his wishes, recently published a long editorial warmly urging the renomination of Vice President Colfax. The *Journal* asserts that Maine will send a unanimous delegation for Grant and Colfax.

THE fact that the Suez canal is offered for sale without any purchasers offering, would seem to settle the question of its financial failure. The ill success of the enterprise is said to be the lack of screw steamers suitable to its navigation, and it is also feared that it will fill up with sand.

IN LOVE WITH ALEXIS.

A Woman of Good Standing Follows the Duke from St. Louis—An Insane Infatuation.

The Omaha *Bee* of the 12th inst., has the following singular story: Among the passengers on the regular train from St. Louis this morning was a well-dressed and well-appearing lady, who made inquiries as to the whereabouts of the grand duke. On learning, she expressed a good deal of regret at not having arrived sooner, and so conducted herself as to cause inquiry. It was learned that she belongs in a small town near St. Louis, and is a maiden lady of some twenty-six summers, who has conceived the singular infatuation that she is the destined wife of Duke Alexis. She attempted to take passage on the ducal train when it left St. Louis yesterday noon, but was prevented. She finally secured a ticket on the regular train, and arrived here only a few hours behind the one on which Alexis rode. She expressed a determination of going with him on his buffalo hunt, but failed in securing a seat in the Pullman cars. She belongs to a good family, and has plenty of means to carry out her whim of following his highness over the country, but so far her devotion has met with no reward. Alexis not deigning to bestow upon her a single glance. She is not discouraged, however, but seems confident in the ultimate result of her mission, and as it is leap year she does not have that modesty in the pursuit of her object that is usual with maidens of an uncertain age. She first met the Duke at his reception in St. Louis, and to use a common phrase she has been "struck" after this fashion ever since. She says she will only desist when he shall make her the Grand Duchess. She remained at the Ninth street depot all the time Alexis was up town, patiently waiting for his return. There is little doubt but that she is a monomaniac upon this subject, and should be taken care of. The railroad authorities will do their best to return her to St. Louis by the next train.

Throw in Reinforcements.

The Citadel of life is in a state of siege all through the year, but is never more closely invested than in mid-winter. The liver is usually somewhat torpid, and the bowels more or less constipated at this season, and dyspepsia often assumes its most aggravated form in cold and wet weather. In short, the sluggish system seems inclined to intermit or shirk some of its most important duties under the influence of a low temperature, and requires wholesome stimulation. Thespur required is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the only medicine which quickens the action of the secretive organs, and brings out the latent vitality of the system, without creating any febrile symptoms, or the slightest nervous excitement.

The great vegetable tonic is not recommended as a specific for Coughs, Colds and Consumption—that field being left open to the concoctors of preparations which cannot by any possibility reach the lungs; but as a specific for the constitutional and physical weakness which invite pulmonary disease, it is literally infallible. The most insidious and terrible enemy of human life is not disease itself, but the weakness which affords it an opportunity to gain a firm hold of the vital system. Remember that Stamina, vital energy—the life principle, or whatever you may choose to call the resistant power which battles against the causes of disease and death, is the *grand safeguard of health*. It is the garrison of the human forces, and when it wears weak, the true policy is to throw in reinforcements. In other words, when such an emergency occurs, commence a course of Hostetter's Bitters.

English Hair Brushes,
ENGLISH HAIR BRUSHES.
A large variety of Finest English Hair Brushes. Also, a very fine assortment of the Buffalo DRESSING COMBS and ENGLISH TOOTH BRUSHES. For sale at the lowest prices, at
JOS. FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.
The PUREST LIQUORS of all kinds for medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
PURE OLIVE OIL.
I have on hand a very Superior Article of Oil for table use, the Pure VIRGIN OIL OF AIX, superior to any oil in the city. Those wishing a strictly Pure and Genuine Article can procure it in large or small quantities, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84, corner Market street and Diamond.

DRY GOODS.
Prices Reduced
FOR THE
HOLIDAYS!
BLACK SILKS,
STRIPED SILKS,
PLAIN SILKS,
BLACK IRISH POPLINS,
COLORED IRISH POPLINS,
BLACK REPPS,
COLORED REPPS,
CASHMERES, MERINOS,
EMPRESS CLOTHS,
BIARRITZ, SATINES,
ALPACAS, MOHAIRS,
PLAIDS, SHAWLS.
SACQUES, SILK VELVETS,
VELVETEENS, QUILTS,
BLANKETS AND FLANNELS.
FINE FURS,
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY.
Wholesale House.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market Street.
In order to Close Out our Stock of
BARRED
Dress Flannels,
We offer a small lot well-assorted Patterns HEADLEY'S, BUFFALO HILLS, BANNER, ALL-WOOL, and other well-known makes, at a Reduction of TEN PER CENT. under manufacturers' figures.
ALSO.
Felt Boulevarde Skirts,
SCARFS,
HOODS,
SACQUES,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR
At Correspondingly Low Rates.
We are prepared to give EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS in every department of Stock. Our Line of
STAPLE GOODS,
Always Complete and at Lowest Prices.
Owing to the advance January 1st on all Cotton and Woolen Goods, Buyers will find it to their advantage to examine our Stock and Prices.
Wholesale Only.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed Administrator in the Estate of JOHN BERRY, deceased, late of Pittsburgh. All persons having claims against the estate are notified to present them, duly authenticated, for settlement, and those indebted to the estate will make immediate payment.
THOMAS BERRY,
No. 12 Wylie street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

DRY GOODS.
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Carpets, Oil Cloths
AND
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
A LARGE STOCK OF
Striped and Plaid Hemp Carpets,
VERY CHEAP.
At $1 25 White Bed Quilts, extra large size.
At 25c. 6-4 Cotton Table Diaper.
At 12½c. New Styles Plaid Ginghams—an extra bargain.
At 6¼c, Lilac Prints, fast colors.
At 6¼c, Light and Dark Prints, short ends, fast colors.
At 8 1-3c, Purple Prints, best quality, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, Fast Colors.
At 10c, all the best Prints, new styles.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Muslins, extra good for the price.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, a superior bargain.
Sheeting Muslins, all Widths,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

EDUCATIONAL.
NEW BRIGHTON
LADIES' INSTITUTE.
FOR BOARDING AND DAY PUPILS.
Spring Session commences February 5, 1872. Excellent accomodations. Ample and well improved Classes. Careful and thorough instruction.
For Circulars apply to the Principal,
Mrs. C. E. SMYTHE,
New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa.

BUSINESS CHANCES.
PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—KIM & SONS, 118 Smithfield street (opposite New City Hall), Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, and Dealers in Stoves and House Furnishing Goods, Toys, &c. Have it to be our aim to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on the old firm.
LEWIS KIM,
GEO. F. KIM,
LEWIS C. KIM.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm name of M. McWHINNEY & CO., in the Saddlery Hardware and Carriage Trimming Business, was dissolved by limitation on December 30th, 1871.
M. McWHINNEY,
W. NEASE,
J. C. SAMPLE.
THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand, 124 Wood street.
M. McWHINNEY,
W. NEASE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK & CO., was dissolved on the 1st inst., by mutual consent. The business of the firm will be settled at old stands, No. 251 Liberty street.
WILLIAM H. KIRKPATRICK,
JOHN P. KIRKPATRICK.
Pittsburgh, January, 8, 1872.
ON RETIRING FROM THE WHOLESALE Grocery Business, in which we have so long been engaged, we desire to tender our sincere thanks to our friends and customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to our successors, Messrs. HAWORTH & DEWHURST,

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS.

We Offer for Sale a Limited Amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.,

BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.

Free of All Taxation,

Principal and Interest Guaranteed by the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT MARKET RATES.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

57 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh.

Commercial Banking Company,

ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALL NEW E. CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in the part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REOS,
C. C. MANFULL, H. D. McINTOSH,
E. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING

DESIRABLE SECURITIES:

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN EXTENSION BONDS, bearing 6 per cent. interest, free from taxation, at Par and Accrued Interest.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from taxation, issued under the "Pensylvania Avenue Act," at Par and Accrued Interest.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD 7 PER CENT. BONDS, Free from all Taxation, guaranteed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

There seems to be quite an active demand for local securities for investment. Large sales of Valley 7s are reported at 91 and interest, and city water loan at par. The inquiry is made for Columbia, but we hear of no sales since the dividend. We note sale of Allegheny Co. five per cents at 75.

It is difficult to get reliable quotations of local stocks, as they are sold privately, and at as high a figure as the seller can command, quotations having little to do with the asking prices.

We shall be glad to receive notice of sales of local stocks from brokers, and will give them a place in our report.

Money continues active and in good demand. Merchants report collections, especially from the country districts, as coming in slowly, while the banks report a corresponding borrowing demand from their country correspondents, which confirms the statements of scarcity of funds in the out of town districts.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "The Legislature of Missouri has just directed the payment of four millions of maturing old debt in currency instead of coin. This has created considerable feeling there, and the Board of Trade has indignantly denounced the proposition. We think the indignation of the Board on Trade a little hasty, for a few days ago a gentleman was astonished in the State Street office by hearing the State Treasurer to redeem with legal tender Treasury notes $100,000 in the State debt. Extra the year. The face of these bonds calls for their redemption in gold or silver, and this money is not now apparently at all unequal to reduce the value of the obligation. Governor Brown immediately denounced the scheme, and the newspapers of the State were almost unanimous in declaring it to be simply repudiation. The measure meets with so much opposition, from the people, that it will probably, be pressed for action. Some of the Southern States would be well to follow the example of Missouri. It is not only honest, but economical."

Missouri 6s are quoted at 97¾c while Virginias are 52¾c.

Southern State bonds to-day received an important impetus which advanced the whole list; noticably South Carolinas from 22 to 29c.

Pacific Mail shows a boldfront being influenced by the introduction to Congress of a bill required more frequent mail service between San Francisco and China and Japan, and increased compensation. The Pacific traffic of the Company is also increasing, according to report.

Advices from Washington indicate that there is a great deal of doubt whether Congress will authorize the payment of interest on any part of the public debt abroad, and as this is an essential condition on the part of the bankers who have proposed to take the $600,000,000 of new bonds. The chances for the successful completion of the much-talked-of negotiation are diminishing.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¾	115¾	115¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110	110	110
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111¾	111¾	111¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110½	110½	110½
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112	112	112
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¾	112¾	112¾
10-40s	110	110	110
New 5s	109½	109½	109½
Gold	109	109¼	109

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	109
United States 6s of 1881	115¾@116
United States 5-20s of 1862	110
United States 5-20s of 1864	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	111¾
United States 5-20s of 1865, new	110½
United States 5-20s of 1867	112
United States 5-20s of 1868	112¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1881	115
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	112
United States 10-40s, January and July	110
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

January 18, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:30 P.M.
Gold	109	109	109	109	109	109
Canton	51	51	51	51		
Canton Co.	51	51	51	51	51	51
Quicksilver	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½	37½
Quicksilver, pref.	53	53	53	53	53	53
Adams Express	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½	91½
American Express	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
United States	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
Wells, Fargo & Co.	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
New York Central	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
N. Y. Central Scrip	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Erie	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½	34½
do preferred	66	66	66	66	66	66
Harlem	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½	118½
do pref	120	120	120	120	120	120
Reading	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾	114¾
Mich Central	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾	117¾
Mich Southern	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
Illinois Central	141	141	141	141	141	141
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Chicago & Rock Island	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	126	126	126	126	126	126
Ohio & Mississippi	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾	29¾
Ohio & Mississippi pref	80	80	80	80	80	80
Toledo & Wabash	37	37	37	37	37	37
Toledo, Wabash & Western	24	24	24	24	24	24
Toledo, Wabash & Western pref	47	47	47	47	47	47
Fort Wayne	97	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Southern guaranteed	97	97	97	97	97	97
Panama	134	134	134	134	134	134
Pacific Mail	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾	34¾
Western Union	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
New Jersey Central	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½	112½
North Carolina	22	22	22	22	22	22
North Carolina, pref	45	45	45	45	45	45
Tennessee State bonds	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾	62¾
Virginia bonds	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾	52¾
South Carolina, July	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
South Carolina, new	29	29	29	29	29	29
Missouri 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Coupons	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Gold carrying at 4 ₰ cent.						
Money per cent. gold						

—The *German-American Economist*, of Frankfort, referring to our credit in Germany, says: "The telegram brought, this week, unwelcome news to the owners of American five-twenty bonds, unlike, though, the information received some years ago by the holders of Austrian 5 per cent. securities, that they had to submit to a reduction of the stipulated rate of interest; nor was it in its tenor like the now announced tax upon the coupons of foreign holdings.

"Thanks to the Constitution of the United States, its people can govern themselves without ministers, ing lansquenets or armies, which greatly enables that Government to pursue a financial policy never before attempted by any of the world. Without the aid of any contributions from the people, steadily decreasing taxation, the public debt has already been reduced by the amount of $509,428,294 since the re-lection has crippled, and that Government now announce that twenty millions more will be called in during the next three months.

"With pride and satisfaction may every American contemplate the persistent efforts of the Administration to pay off the public debt at the earliest possible hundred cents in gold, for which the European holders have on the aggregate paid from 50 to 70 per sixty cents. Meditating minds are struck with astonishment at the results achieved by that young country, by which, by the unprecedented rapidity of its progress, ds the old adage, 'Nothing new under the sun.'

It is, therefore, not surprising that the opponents of America are steadily diminishing in Europe, and that those who formerly designated everything coming across the Atlantic as 'American humbug' have dwindled into insignificant numbers. Although the bonds do not rate equal with English consols, the financial position of the United States can safely to certificates compare favorably with that of any other country, as the practical mind of its inhabitants leads them to invest in industries which can speedily develop the vast resources of the country, in preference to depositing their capital and surplus earnings in values of a passive nature. Already English capitalists perceive that American government obligations are, by a greater rate of interest, as desirable and offer equal security as English consols; and we do not discount the future too much in predicting that in two years, or even in less time, four per cent. American may rate higher than three per cent. English consols.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penna's Central	60¾	Lehigh Valley R. R.	60¾
Phila. and Erie	26¾	North Penn'a R. R.	56¾
Lehigh Navigation	49	Camden and Amboy	124½
Catawissa	47	Schuylkill Navigat'n	17
Oil Creek & Alley'n.	42¾	Reading	57¾

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, January 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—Notwithstanding we have no transactions to report, the market for crude oil was a firm one, and holders are not disposed to make any concessions in order to effect sales. How long the market will continue in this unsatisfactory condition is more than we can tell.

CRUDE.

The following are the asking rates for the various deliveries: Spot 10½c; January 10½c; S. O., all year, 10¾c; B. O., all year, 13¾c.

REFINED.

Holders are still demanding prices that have ruled for some days and are not inclined to give way. We quote: Spot 22¾c; January 22¾c; February 22¾c; March 22c, for oil delivered East.

(By Western Union Telegraph)

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—The market was firm all day yesterday, oil being readily taken at current rates till near the close, when a weaker feeling was entertained. Following are the

SALES:

500 bbls upper road, Church Run, spot	$1 85	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 90	
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 90	
1,000 bbls upper road, R. O. first quarter	4 25	
2,000 bbls upper road, R. O., first half	4 55	
1,000 bbls Petroleum Centre, spot	4 05	
500 bbls Rouseville, spot	4 05	
120 bbls Rouseville, spot	4 05	
1,000 bbls Rouseville, spot	4 10	
250 bbls lower road, spot	4 07½	
600 bbls lower road, spot	4 05	
250 bbls lower road, spot	4 05	
1,000 bbls lower road, R. O., spot	4 05	
2,000 bbls lower road, R. O., first quarter	4 25	
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 25	
1,000 bbls Oil City, spot	4 25	
2,000 bbls lower road, S. O., first quarter	4 25	
1,000 bbls S. O., January	4 25	
2,500 bbls. B. O., first quarter	4 60	

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—Market quiet; spot 22¾@22¾c; January 22¾@24¾c; February 22¾c; March 22c; cash 27½c. Crude, 10½c.

OIL CITY, January 18.—Market quiet and generally unchanged from yesterday's prices; gravity at Oil City, $4 27½; lower road $4 07.

ROUSEVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet at $4 05 @4 07½.

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—Market firm and very quiet at 3 90.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, January 18.—January 22¾@22¾c; February 22¾c; March 22c. Crude, 10½c.

NEW YORK, January 18.—The sudden death of Albert C. Bunker, a prominent oil broker, Father paralizes the trade. Refined nominal at 23¾@23½c; crude 23¾c.

PARKER'S LANDING, January 18.—Market quiet and firm; sales at $3 90.

ROUSEVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet and dull at $3 95.

PERASANTVILLE, January 18.—Market quiet and dull at $3 80@4 00.

TITUSVILLE, January 18.—Market nominal at $3 90.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, January 18.—Market dull at $4 05; no sales reported yet.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipped.	Consignee.	Barrels.
S. F.	Riverside Oil Works	314
Wm. Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	392
P. S. Dunn & Co.	Phillips & Co.	1,232
Thomas Hackett	Crystal Oil Works	444
J. Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	1,232
H. McElvy	Cosmos Oil Works	80
		3,694

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Riverside Oil Works, 7 tanks	Sunbeam Oil Works, 3
Irwin & Davis	1,232 Crystal Oil Works, 6
Cosmos Oil Works	80
Parkersburg	285
	2,619

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 17, 1872.

Vesta Oil Works, 300 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 300 bbls Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 469 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co, 927 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 702 barrels to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Standard, Logan & Co, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total.....2,198

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Kirkpatrick & Lyons, 366 bbls to Logan Bros & Co., Philadelphia.

Hoffnagle & Co, 50 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Mains, Ely & Co, 50 bbls to P. A Davis, Philadelphia.

Total.....466

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

REMARKS.—The markets continue to rule uniform, with few changes worthy of note. Hams are a shade higher, and firm at quotations. Bacon and provisions are firm and unchanged, with a fair trade reported. Groceries are very active. Cheese in good supply, and prices a shade weaker, though not quotably higher. All leading articles are unchanged in price. We omit extended quotations.

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

SINGLE STRENGTH.			
	2d Quality.	1st Quality.	Double Strength.
6 by 8 to 8 by 10	$5 00	$5 75	$8 00
8 by 10 to 10 by 15	5 50	6 25	9 00
8 by 14 to 10 by 15	5 75	6 50	10 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 18		7 00	12 00
11 by 14 to 12 by 20		7 50	13 00
14 by 22 to 16 by 24		7 75	14 50
16 by 22 to 16 by 26		8 25	15 00
20 by 28 to 24 by 30		8 50	16 00
26 by 28 to 24 by 36		9 25	18 00
28 by 34 to 26 by 40		10 00	19 00
28 by 48 to 28 by 44		12 00	20 00
28 by 46 to 30 by 46		14 00	23 00
30 by 50 to 32 by 52			26 00
32 by 54 to 34 by 56			28 00
34 by 58 to 34 by 60			30 00
56 by 60 to 40 by 60			39 00

NO CHANGE IN DISCOUNT.

All orders received after this date, will be charged at these prices. Orders taken by agents are subject to approval of manufacturers when received.

NATRONA CHEMICAL'S.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 18, 1872.

The following are the card prices of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifier—50 cases at	$5 50 ₰ case.
Soda Ash	6 50 ₰ case.
Potash—50 cases	6 50 ₰ case.
Less quantity	7 50 ₰ case.
Bi carb soda—50 kegs	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Sal Soda—50 kegs	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	3½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	3½c ₰ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	6½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	7c ₰ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	2c ₰ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	1½c ₰ lb.
Less quantity	2c ₰ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3½c ₰ lb.
Muriatic acid	3½c ₰ lb.
Nitric acid	12½c ₰ lb.
Chloride calcium	2½c ₰ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₰ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₰ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₰

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 17.—The market continues firm at quotations, the demand being principally for grey forge. Manufactured iron continues firm and steady at last quotations. The market for both new and old rails remains quiet but steady at former quotations. The foreign market asks an advance on old and new rails on last quotations. Scrap iron is dull at former quotations. Railroad spikes are a little more active. Nails are firmly held at last quotations. The following are the quotations for American irons: No 1 foundry $36@37; No 2 do $34 50@35; grey forge $28@30; white and mottled $31 50@32; white mottled and grey forge red short iron, made of all Cornwall ores, is firmly held as follows: White $31 50; mottled $32 50; grey forge $30 50; do, with a mixture of iron $48@48 50; rails, American, at works, $39@41; old rails $40 50@42; gold, for T's, $42 50@43; gold, for T's; scrap No 1 wrought $18@48, from yard; cast machinery $0@51; nails $4 75 per keg; railroad spikes 4¾c per lb.—*North American.*

NEW YORK.

January 18.—The pig iron market of the country seems at the present time to be in an enviable state of prosperity, quite in contrast, we are sorry to say, with some other of our industrial interests. The production of American pig, though amounting to two million tons, is readily absorbed by our consumption, besides leaving a margin for large importations of Scotch from year to year, which also find a ready market in this country. It is a remarkable fact, and one showing the rapid increase of consumption of American pig in the interior of Pennsylvania, that Pittsburgh alone consumes about one-quarter of the product of the United States. With such a state of things the prospect for this interest seems indeed quite promising. We have no definite consolidated movements in the Philadelphia markets, besides those mentioned in our last, and the further contracts here reach 25,000 tons, the latest being made as high as $56@57 for No. 1, and $53 @55 for No. 2, season's delivery. Prices are, on the last, prices by all the leading Lehigh Companies have been advanced $1 per ton, and considering the sales from makers and dealers' hands, the latter resales, have been made at the improvement. The Allegheny Company at first refused prices to sell at $37 50, but a telegram yesterday announced their withdrawal from the market at present; the Crane sales $37, offering small amounts even at the advance, having sold ahead of production; the Thomas and other Lehigh Companies held at $37 50 @38 for No. 2 ex, and $35 for forge, Carbon $37, and Pickerspoint $36 for No. 1 and $35 for No. 2 ex. Purchases on the Lehigh have no stock, an unusual occurrence at this season of the year. Forge has been in exceptionally good demand of late, and is now nearer the value of foundry than for some years past. The greatly increased production of American pig seems to have been under estimated of late, and is now attracting much attention. In all the active movements and advancements recently noticed, it is a gratifying feature that there has not been mixed with it anything that can be called of a speculative character, the whole business having been done in a regular legitimate way for consumption. The wholesale prices may now be quoted at $37@38 for No. 1, $36@37 for No. 2 ex, and $35@36 for forge. The position of the Scotch pig market is also less favorable than for American, as stocks here are light, the consumption large, and but little is expected for some time to come. At Glasgow, have cable advices to 15th inst. from Glasgow, stating a further advance of 1s@2s 9 ton there, while stocks in Scotland had decreased 175,000 tons since the beginning of the year, being now (or lat inst.) 490,000 tons of all numbers. The year closed 150,000 tons of all numbers. The year closed 150,000 tons less than at the beginning of 1871, prices there having ran down on account of the Franco-German war and the stoppage of shipments to the continent in consequence. Shipments from Glasgow for the year—

	1869.	1870.	1871.
To United States	111,000	97,000	151,000
To British America	34,000	32,000	58,000
To Continent	3,000	3,000	3,000

In Scotland has been pretty large, partly on speculation, on account of the high prices advised from the other side. The quantity of pig iron for some time past having induced light shipments thence—hence the small supply now expected, and consequent speculation in the face of the known tendency of prices. The sales include 1,075 tons Glengarnock at $38@38 50, and for 50 tons $36; 100 do Coltness, $41 50; 200 do Eglinton, $42; Bessie Crosby, said to be about $34; and 50 do Summerlee, $38 50, all delivered; prompt cash. Sales of 500 at $41 and over, Gartsherrie at $40, Summerlee at $39 50, Glengarnock at $36, and Eglington at $35, all from the wharf. We notice besides 1,000 tons old rails, sold a week ago, T and Double-head, mixed, at $41 @42, 50 tons. Refined bar from store continues exceedingly strong, with a fair demand at the advance made the 5th inst. The "Eastern Iron Masters Association," met here yesterday, but the result of their deliberations did not transpire, though it was understood that no change was made in prices, and we believe the association was convened for other purposes. Sheet continues very firm at our quotations—15,000 Sa Galvanized sold at 20 ₰ cent. discount from list.—*Commercial List.*

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

January 17.—Wool is in demand at full prices. The stock in the country is small; sales of 40,000 lbs at the following quotations: Tub, ordinary, good to choice 38@58c; common and quarter fleece 65@68c; ¾ and half blood 67@70c; ¼ blood 68@71c; fine XX, slick lock, 70@74c; western mixed grades, dingy, 64@66c; combing wools, washed, 72@76c; do unwashed 56@58c; unwashed, coarse and medium, 62@ 65c; do fine 43@48c; pulled wools, No 1 and super, 63@66c; do merino long 62@64c; lambs, pulled, 60@62c; short merino pulled 51@59c; Texas unwashed, carpet, 34@38c; do clothing 44@46c; California washed 50@53c; do unwashed 42@44c.—*North American.*

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 108¾@109.

NEW YORK, January 18—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6@6 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

GOLD.

Gold dull with all business at 108¾@109. Loans were from 3 to 7 for carrying. Clearings $84,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments dull but steady.

Coupons 1881	115¾	5-20s, 1867	112
5-20s, 1862	110	5-20s, 1868	113¾
5-20s, 1864	110¾	Currency 6s	115½
5-20s, 1865	111¾		
5-20s, 1865, new	110¾		

The proposals to sell Governments amounted to about one million and a half at from 108.67 to 110.03, and to buy about nine hundred thousand, at from 108.67 to 108.87

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull but firm.

Missouri sixes	91¾	Virginias, old	50
Tennessees, old	66	North Carolinas, old	32½
Tennessee, new	66¾	North Carolinas, new	16½
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

Bull speculation on the Stock Exchange hesitated during the early hours of to-day. During the afternoon, however, the tone of the market became bullish and the entire list moved up once more. The improvement on the lowest figures of the morning was from ½ to 1¾ per cent. The greatest activity and advance were in Union Pacific, Northwestern common, Pacific Mail, Ft. Wayne and Wabash. In regard to speculation in Union Pacific it is still thought that parties in the interest of the Western Union have been able to control the election for the purpose of getting the Atlantic and Pacific telegraph. The rise in Pacific Mail, Gray Eagle, was due to parties who believe the property will be more valuable in future. St. Paul stocks were favorably affected by the near approach of the time for the directors to decide on a dividend. The market closed heavy, with the highest prices of the day generally made in many cases.

Western Union	73¾	New Jersey Central	112¾
Quicksilver	37½	St. Paul	56¾
Adams Express	91¾	do pref	83¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	26½	Toledo & Wabash	37¼
American Express	61¾	do pref	86
U. S. Express	63¾	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mails	34¾	Michigan Southern	97¼
New York Central	120½	do pref	89
N. Y. Central Scrip	94¾	Chicago & Alton	93¾
Erie	34¾	do pref	122
do preferred	66	Ohio & Mississippi	29¾
Harlem	118¾	C C & C	89¾
do pref	120	Burlington & Quincy	140
Reading	114¾	Lake Shore	91¾
Mich Central	117¾	Panama	134
Illinois Central	140¾	Chicago & Rock Island	93¾
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	92¾	Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	126

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Cotton weak; up to 20½c. Flour slow but firm at $4 50@5 10. Wheat—spring 96@98c. Oats dull; east elevator 36½@; mixed, sacked, this side, 43c. Barley—Iowa in store, 67c. Corn dull and lower; small sales prime at 38c. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork weak and lower at $13 75@14 00. Bulk meat easy; loose shoulders 4¾@4¾c; clear rib 6¼@6½c. Bacon unchanged; shoulders 6¼@6½; clear rib 7½@7¾c; clear 8@8¼c. Lard quiet at 8¼c for kegs. Hogs dull at $5 00@5 25. Receipts 1,000 hogs; 1,000 cattle.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—Bagging in fair speculative inquiry; prices steady; heavy hemp 13½@14c, closing declined but closed firmer; middling 17½@18c. Flour active at full prices; extra family $6 75. Grain quiet and firm. Wheat $1 53. Corn, mixed 60c; white 62c. Oats 50c. Rye, sacked, 90c. Provisions in good demand for bacon and bulk meats; sales shoulders 4¾@5c; sides clear rib 6¾@6¾c; do clear 7¾@7¾c—all packed; hams in fair demand; light sugar cured 12½@13c; canvassed 13½@14c. Lard 9¾@9¾c. Whisky 89@90c. Tobacco—sales 192 hhds at 10 to good logs at $6 50; low to medium leaf $7 50 @9 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, January 18.—Wheat steady; extra $1 56; No 1 white $1 49½; amber $1 42. Corn firm at 52c. Oats dull; State 42c. Coarse grain quiet at $6 50@6 75. Dressed hogs dull at $5 00.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Siberia	Jan. 20	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Jan. 20	Liverpool.
Queen	Jan. 20	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
City of Antwerp	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
Java	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Jan. 24	Liverpool.
Heckla	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
City of Paris	Jan. 27	Liverpool.
Ville De Paris	Jan. 27	France.
Canada	Jan. 31	Liverpool.
Nevada	Jan. 31	Liverpool.
Aleppo	Feb. 3	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., January 18, 1872.

River falling, with 4 feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 31 at 6 P. M. C.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, January 18, 1872.

River stationary, with three feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 38 at 5 P. M. G.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., January 18, 1872.

River five feet and falling slowly; no running of ice. The Argosy arrived from Pittsburgh and laid up. The Courier left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. Weather cloudy and moderate. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., January 18, 1872.

River falling; weather cool; wind east; light ice floating this morning. The towboats Tigress, Blue Ledge, Tom Farrow, Little Condor and Albion passed up to-day. The latter is now at Guyan. P. M.: Fleetwood up at 3:00 P. M.; the R. R. Hudson took the Albion down to pump out the Gilmore wharfboat, but was unable to do so on account of the water being over her decks. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Geneva.....M. A. Cox.....Geneva.
Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack.....Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.
Argosy.....Goodwin.....Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector.....Abrams.....Geneva.
E. Bennett.....Z. W. Carmack, Geneva.
Elizabeth.....Houghton.....Elizabeth.

Monongahela—Three feet large and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Geneva, United State Mail boats, 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. Parkersburg—Argosy, Goodwin, 3 P. M.

Boats Announced.

St. Louis.....Wild Duck.....Amawalt
Nashville.....Messenger.....Greenlee

The marks last evening indicated three feet large and about a stand. The weather moderated during the day.

The steamer Wild Duck, Capt. Amawalt, is receiving for St. Louis, and will be the first boat to leave.

CAPTAIN JOHN S. LEVERING is in Washington City.

CAPT. R. C. GRAY is in St. Louis on business connected with his Iron Line.

The steamer Kate Putnam laid up at Steubenville on account of the ice.

The towboat Tigress is the only towboat now afloat that can boast of having a piano on her.

The Emma Floyd, from Nashville, has 100 tons of pig metal for Pittsburgh.

The steamer St. Charles is laid up at Cincinnati, waiting for more water.

FREIGHTS are not very plenty. The uncertainty of navigation just now has made shippers cautious.

The West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, did not leave as was expected. She lays over until Saturday.

The Celeste, recently sunk in Arkansas river, has been raised. She is on her way to Memphis to be repaired.

COAL is selling in barges at Louisville at fifteen cents per bushel, and wood is selling below Memphis at two dollars per cord.

G. W. RAYMOND, one of the crew of the steamer Indiana, now laying up for the winter, fell from that steamer Monday night and was drowned.

The packet Argosy, Captain Goodwin, is announced for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg at 3 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind.

THE Will S. Hays ran into and sunk a produce boat, Sunday morning, at the foot of Canal St. The produce boat was loaded to the value of $10,000. Cargo insured for $8,000.

HOW IS THIS FOR PRA NUTS.—The steamer Absona on the way to Cincinnati from Tennessee river, with 2,213 sacks of pea nuts, including 556 sacks for Louisville. Argus.

The City of Pekin, which piles between Grafton had sixty side timbers broken, by the ice drifting against her while she was endeavoring to land at Percy Landing.

CAPT. THOS. W. SHIELDS telegraphed to New Orleans a few days ago, that the steamer Mississippi Belle left four hours after the City of Quincy, and passed her under way below Bayou Goula.

CAPTAIN LEW. GRESSLER and Mr. Jerry Sullivan have purchased the Liberty Line Packet E. B. Ruggles, but little tug J. H. Moulton was engaged last Saturday in taking off the cotton and other freights of the packet when she struck Converse, which sank at Bayou Sara Island. The officers of the tug say the Converse can be easily raised.

THE Jefferson, Texas, *Times*, of the 4th inst., says: "The Lake City, lying sunk in front of this place in three feet of water, was sold yesterday at sheriff's sale, to Roney & Brooke and G. W. Keen, for $600. She will be raised early and put in running order."

THE fine steamer Messenger, Capt. R. Greenlee, is receiving for Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville, and will have dispatch. This boat is a favorite and deservedly so. The clerks are Messrs. Fisher and Greenlee, who will see the passengers have the best of attention.

THE following is a list of the towboats: Cairo, un. Sam Clark down and Eagle to-day; Ike Hill, below Opossum Bar, Stella at Thompson's above Sandy Bar, Bill Hall above Peyton's Island, John Hand and Fred Wilson at Belleair, Lion at upper end of island, Abe McDonald at Sardis, Oil Valley at Wellsville, John Ely, Ward and Gunn.

THE U. S. mail packets on the Monongahela leave on time, 5 A. M. and 5 P. M. Their boats are all sidewheelers, built expressly for the trade, having superior accommodations, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. Capt. A. S. Carlile will be found at all times at the wharf boat, foot of Grant street.

THE New Orleans *Picayune* says: We neglected to state that on the last down trip of the R. E. Lee, Captain Cannon, her commander, met with quite a serious accident. He fell from the hurricane deck to the boiler deck, which caused the dislocation of his collar bone.

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Exertions of the French to Pay German Indemnity.

PARIS, January 18.—The assassin of the Prussian soldier at Luneville, a few days since, was a man named Cremel. He has been arrested and confesses having committed the deed. Several petitions have already been sent to Thiers asking him to pardon the prisoner. The people of France are active in exertions to relieve the country from the presence of the German troops. Throughout all the departments money is being subscribed towards paying the indebtedness to Germany. The *Courier De France* says the Government is entertaining the idea of ceding the monopoly for the sale of tobacco to the Rothschilds and several other bankers for a period of thirty years, upon condition that they furnish sufficient funds to immediately pay the German war indemnity.

Banquet of the Order of the Black Eagle.

BERLIN, January 18.—The annual banquet of the Prussian Order of the Black Eagle was given to-day, upon the anniversary of the establishment of the Order by Frederick the First, in 1701. The attendance was quite large, including many members of the royal family, and the most prominent noblemen of the Kingdom and Empire. Emperor William was the chief speaker, and in his remarks alluded to the fact that the occasion was that of a double anniversary, viz: Of the coronation of the first Prussian King, and of his own assumption of the Imperial crown of Germany. Among the interesting incidents of the banquet was a toast given by the Bavarian Minister to Emperor William, the victorious.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

ST. PETERSBURG, January 18.—The budget which has been submitted by the Minister of Finance to the Council of the Empire shows that during the past year the receipts have exceeded the expenditures 400,000 roubles.

BERLIN, January 18.—At a meeting of the Chapter of Knights of the Black Eagle, yesterday, Prince Arthur, of England, Generals Herwart Von Bittenfeld and Baron Von Manteuffel were invested with the order by Emperor William.

LONDON, January 18.—A supplement to the *Gazette* announces that the 21st instant will be observed in all churches as a day of thanksgiving for the restoration to health of the Prince of Wales. An official thanksgiving will take place in St. Paul's church about the 20th of February. Queen Victoria hopes to attend.

ROME, January 18.—The Pope is suffering from a severe cold, and has been confined to bed one day.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

In the lower house of the Ohio Legislature yesterday a joint resolution was introduced asking the Ohio representatives in Congress to use their influence to secure legislation that will recover from the general government $800,000 due Ohio, and part of three per cent. on sales of public lands in Ohio granted by Congress to Ohio in lieu of taxes on unsold lands. Bills were also introduced to protect stockholders of railroad companies by abolishing fast freight lines, to authorize directors of railroads to purchase stock and bonds of such railroads at less than par value, provided the consent of thirty-four of the stockholders be first obtained.

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank continues, but is decreasing. About two millions have been paid out.

A lively commotion exists in political circles of Kansas has been caused by the publication in a Lawrence paper of the names of nineteen members of the last State Legislature who were bribed to vote for Caldwell for United States Senator, with a statement of the sum paid each member. The paper declares itself prepared to sustain the charges with abundant proof.

The extensive agricultural works of Massey & Co., in Cleveland, were almost totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss $75,000; insured $60,000.

The ship Idaho, of Bath, Me., was lost about the 13th, off Wexford harbor, coast of Ireland. She was insured for $60,000. It is hoped the crew are safe, though nothing has been heard from them.

Wm. M. Tweed passed through Harrisburg one week Wednesday evening.

Mr. J. A. Holliday, of Wheeling, has in his possession a marble hearthstone three feet long, seventeen inches wide, and two inches thick, which is as flexible as a piece of India rubber of the same dimensions. The stone was in the seminary at Moundsville, when burned some three years ago, and lay buried in the ruins until a day or two since when, upon being dug out, this extraordinary change in its character was discovered. It is discolored by the fire, but is as white as ever under the surface and there has been no discernible change in the grain. It has lost no weight, but when broken the fragments can be crisscrossed in the fingers. Hundreds of people have gone to see this curiosity. A description of it has been sent to the Smithsonian.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, January 18.—River ten feet six inches and falling. Arrived—Emma Floyd, Nashville. The Robert Burns is now on the ways undergoing a new cylinder. The Emma Floyd will go to Memphis in her place. Cloudy Lawrence Gibbons, wounded in a fracas with John Watson, on the steamer Abeona, died in the hospital last night. Watson is in custody at Louisville.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, January 18.—River falling, five feet eight inches in canal and three feet eight on falls. This evening pleasant; to-day the mercury ranged from 29 to 45 degrees above zero. Business moderately active. Arrived—Charmer, Kate Robinson, J. H. Groesbeck, Cincinnati; L. E. Rankin, Evansville; Liberty and barges, Trenton, Falls City, Green River. Departed—Charter, Evansville; J. E. Rankin, Cincinnati; Kate Robinson, West Wind, Nashville; Liberty and barges, Trenton, J. H. Groesbeck, New Orleans; Minnesota, Memphis. The Leclaire is receiving for Tennessee.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, January 18.—Cloudy and signs of snow. The river has fallen one foot. Port List: Down—H. C. Turner, 10 P. M.; Armadillo, 1:30 A. M.; Belfast, 9 A. M.; Bowling Green, 10 A. M.; Commercial, 10:30 A. M.; Argosy, 11 A. M.; Mary Ament, 2:30 P. M.; Tarascon, 3:30 P. M.; Dick Johnson, 5 P. M. Up—Fayette, 9 A. M.; Muskingum, 11 A. M., with fair trips. Business very lively.

Cairo.

CAIRO, January 18.—Arrived—Dick Fulton No. 3, from Louisville, 1 P. M.; John Kyle, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh, 2 P. M.; Wm. Cowan, 2 P. M.; A. J. Baker, Pittsburgh, 3 P. M. Departed—Dick Fulton, New Orleans, 2 P. M.; C. B. Church, Dun Cricklewood, 3 P. M. The river has fallen fourteen inches. Clear and warm.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, January 18.—Arrived—Colorado, Vicksburg; Mary Savage, Pittsburgh. Departed—W. J. Lewis, Memphis; D. Babsage, St. Louis. The river has risen nine inches; light snow falling all day which has melted as fast as it fell; indications of rain to-night.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, January 18.—River falling, with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Weather fair and pleasant. Arrived—John Lumden, Cairo. Departed—Empire, Cairo. Tom Burkeville left for the Shoals to assist the Talisman. The Lawrence, of Cincinnati, is still detained at the Shoals. The Empire took sundries.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, January 18.—Warm and rainy. River falling fast. Arrived—Mary Boyd, Arkansas; Shannon, New Orleans; Pink Varble, Evansville. Departed—Colossal, City of Quincy, Silver Bow, Mollie Moore, St. Louis; Indiana, Lacey, Mohawk and barges, New Orleans.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, January 18.—Down—Mollie Ebert, 5 A. M.; John P. Tolle, 11 A. M.; Glencoe, 1 P. M.; Large, 3 P. M.; Clarksville, 5 P. M.; Robert Mitchell, 6 P. M. Cool and clear. River falling.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, January 18.—Slow rain all evening. River on a stand. Departed—Thomas Hollen, Memphis; Carrie V. Kountz, New Orleans.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, January 18.—Arrived—Mary Miller, John Kilgour, Louisville; Dexter, St. Louis. Departed—Glasgow, St. Louis; Alice Dean, Cincinnati.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, January 18.—Cattle moderately active under light receipts; very best on sale 6@6½c; first quality 5@6c; medium and ordinary 3@5c. Receipts 1,806 head; sales 1,637. Hogs—The market has been overstocked this week; closes nearly at 6@6½c. Receipts 11,487 head. Sheep—Receipts have fallen off and good are in request; fair to good 5½@6½c; good to extra 6½@8c, latter were fine. Receipts 1,943 head.

The Boston *Advertiser* supports Civil Service Reform ably. Speaking for the average sentiment of New England it says: Any new method of examination which regards only the literary acquirements or the mental alertness of an applicant, ignoring his zeal, fidelity, truthfulness, reticence, caution, would be wholly inadequate and would equally fail. Fitness for all trust duties depends about equally upon mental and moral qualities. The presence of either, even in the highest degree, will not atone for the absence of the other. The pre-eminent merit of the scheme which public attention is now directed is that it is broader than any which it is commonly compared, and takes into account all the elements of character from which fitness of practical duties may be inferred.

The progress which is making toward the disestablishment of the English Church may be inferred from the view which the London *Times* takes of it. That journal says: "There are those living who will see the Church of England taking its place quietly in the common rank of denominations."

THROUGH GLASS.

A Countryman's Mistake.

Yesterday afternoon, a gentleman from the country made a costly mistake in Allegheny City. He hailed from the "rooral" districts, and had a purchase to make at a trimming store. He walked along Federal street until he arrived at the store of Spencer, Jones & Co., on the corner of Water alley. The doors of the store were closed, yet the large clean plate glass gave no evidence of the fact. Thinking there was no one in the store, the countryman raised his foot to step over the narrow piece of panel across the bottom of the door, and was no little astonished to find what he thought to be space occupied by glass. The pane was reduced to atoms, and the countryman no little astonished. He was badly scared when he discovered his mistake, but flatly refused to pay any damages, claiming that people had no right to key glass so clean that it was invisible. The pane was insured against accident, so the firm don't suffer.

CITY MATTERS.

THE WEST PITTSBURGH HOMICIDE.

Trial of Peter Loringer for the Murder of Peter Duffield.

Over and Terminer—Judge Collier.

At the opening of Court yesterday morning the trial of Peter Loringer, for the murder of Jacob Duffield, in West Pittsburgh, on the night of November 4, 1871, was resumed.

ADDITIONAL TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Joseph Hall, testified: I am a son of Mrs. Sarah Hall; am eighteen years of age; knew Duffield, Loringer, Finn and McCue; I remember the evening of the occurrence; I was coming from Bob Hemmiup's store, which is down the river from our house; it was in the evening in the dark; when I came up I saw Pete Loringer and Jack Finn standing at my mother's door; they were just standing there looking in, and when I went in I saw Duffield in the house; Duffield was standing, and seemed to have been walking around through the house; I went around the counter and Duffield went out; when Duffield went out Finn and Loringer were just above the corner of the house down the river; when Duffield [Duffield] went out he kept talking and said, in effect, "why don't they leave me alone;" Pete said if he don't shut up talking he would kick his d——d teeth down his throat; Duffield then started up towards the glass house; some one then came along the board walk, and Duffield stopped and told him about Pete and Jack following him; then Pete and Jack started toward him, there was a little scuffling, and Jackey came up toward my mother's house; McCue was there then and he and McCue to gether were the two boys were; McCue and Jackey started together up the river on the board walk; when they got near Loringer and Finn, Duffield made a kind of rush toward the two of them; they then got into a scuffle—Finn, Pete and Duffield; I saw that Duffield was down on his hands and knees; then McCue and Peter took hold of each other, but could not say which took hold first; then Jakey got up and went towards the bannisters, and he hallowed "help;" then McCue and Peter parted, McCue coming toward mother's house, and Peter then came on down towards the store; when he got pretty close to where Finn and Jakey were, he said any one who would go for Jack Finn would have to go for him, too." In a few minutes after Jakey fell; he fell along the board walk; there was neither one of them there when he fell; I couldn't say how far off they were; I couldn't see clearly; it was pretty dark; it was about twelve feet from the store to where Duffield fell; I was on the road up river from Duffield when he fell, about twenty feet distant; I know neither Finn nor Loringer were there; could not say whether he fell on his face or back; I was standing up with his back toward the road, facing the river; he fell with his head up the river.

Coroner West was called, and testified to the fact of having held an inquest on the body of deceased.

THE MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. J. M. Boggs, testified—Have been practicing medicine eleven years; made a superficial examination of the body of Duffield between 10 o'clock of the night of November 4th; found an injury on the posterior part of the head, on the right side, about three inches and a half from the ear; the wound was contused; the center of it being lacerated; there was some abrasion of the skin surrounding it; the wound indicated that the deceased had been struck with, or fell on, some hard, rough substance; what is known as a "clinker" might produce such a wound; made a *post mortem* on the evening of the 5th; found the skull intact; there was no fracture of the skull; found no other injury about the skull; found a number of contused wounds, where the tissues had been broken down, principally on the hands; the wound would not have resulted fatally in a strong, healthy man; a person in *his physical condition* might, after receiving such a wound, rise and walk a few steps; he was between fifty-five and sixty; but looked older, in consequence of ill health. Cross-examined—Deceased was subject to epileptic convulsions; had been in the habit of taking intoxicating drinks; he would be liable to fall when in these convulsions; rage of violent excitement would superinduce these attacks; so would the intemperate use of ardent spirits; epileptic subjects sometimes die in convulsions, but not often, unless in connection with some injury; falling from some elevation upon a clinker, aided with the weight of the body, might produce such a wound as that described.

THE BLOODY CLINKER.

John R. Auth, sworn.—Know the board walk referred to; know where Mrs. Hall lives; the board walk is down the river from that point; it is elevated above the surface of the street from four inches to about a foot, within a distance of thirty or forty feet; remember the evening of the occurrence; went up to the place the next (Sunday) morning; I saw blood on the board walk, between ten and fifteen feet from Mrs. Hall's house, up the river; I picked up a rolling mill clinker between three and four inches square; the clinker was lying opposite to where the blood was on the board walk; I examined it in the presence of Mr. Edwards; in turning it over, it was dusty on one side, on the other was blood; something blowed off from it; I thought it was a hair; this was the only new clinker we could see; on the side of the walk, next to the river, there is a railing; I know Loringer; he lives about half a square from Mr. Hall's store; Loringer worked at Hunter & Son's rolling mill; the ground where the blood was found indicated that there had been considerable tramping about.

THE ASSAULT WITH THE CLINKER.

Wm. Branneman, testified—This witness, a boy aged about twelve years, stated in substance that he went for milk about four o'clock; got the milk, and returned toward home; when he got near Mrs. Hall's house he saw Loringer and Finn at the door, talking to Mrs. Hall; Duffield was standing on the board walk, a few yards above Mrs. Hall's house; Loringer and Finn walked up to Duffield; Loringer took Duffield by the throat; then he held his neck over the bannister, or railing, along the board walk; Duffield then broke away; Finn, Pete and Loringer knocked Duffield down; Loringer got a stone and hit Duffield *on the head*, and Finn took the stone away; Duffield then walked away, and then fell on his hands and knees; he got up again, asked the boys what they were following him for, and walked to Mr. Hall's. When he left Duffield, only a few minutes after Duffield was struck on the head.

This witness was subjected to a very long and searching cross-examination, but he stuck to his story without much material contradiction. He said he was sure Loringer used a stone, and not a clinker; that the stone was smooth and round, like a river boulder; that he saw it, etc. He was asked what color it was, and said he could not tell. He was then asked how he could tell that the stone was smooth and could not tell its color, and was unable to explain. He also stated that he never told this story to any one until he told it in Court.

The Commonwealth here rested.

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Marshall opened the case for the defense. He stated that inasmuch as the evidence relied upon for a conviction is purely circumstantial, the defense would ask the Court to charge that every part of that evidence must point with certainty to the defendant, and that the death of the deceased cannot be accounted for upon any other reasonable hypothesis. He then went on to state that the defense would call witnesses to prove that Duffield was intoxicated on the night of his death; that he crossed the river in a skiff with a number of others a short time before, and was so drunk he staggered; that Loringer and Finn were not near him when he fell and received his fatal injuries, and that they were innocent of his death. The following testimony was then elicited:

John Dempsey, testified—Saw Duffield, about six o'clock of the evening of November 4th; came across the river with him in a skiff that evening; James Conway and others were in the skiff; could not tell whether Duffield was drunk or sober; after supper I saw Duffield leaning against the bannister above Hall's; saw Finn a few yards distant; also saw Loringer and McCue standing together; Loringer was a little bossy; Loringer and Finn started up together; I went to Duffield and wanted to take him home; walked about six steps when Duffield caught hold of the bannister; I went a step or two further and missed Rice; Rice went up above where I had left Duffield; Rice called me, and as I turned round I heard a heavy fall; I looked and saw that Duffield had fallen; I then went down to the church, where I staid eight or ten minutes; met a woman there; then went back and found Duffield dead.

Teddy McCauley; Mrs. McCauley and others, who crossed in the skiff with Duffield, were examined as to his condition, but they were unable to say that he was drunk. He staggered in getting out of the skiff.

Thomas Hindwarsh stated that he had known Duffield for many years; met him the evening of his death in Pittsburgh, just as he was about to cross in the skiff. Duffield secured a little liquor, but was able to take care of himself; he asked the witness to take a drink with him, but he declined.

John Hindwarsh had worked with Duffield for years, both here and in Wheeling; had seen him in epileptic fits but never knew him to fall on his back; he always went down on his hands and knees.

Three or four other witness were called, but did not answer, and it being half past five o'clock, Court adjourned until this morning. One hour will conclude the testimony.

PICKPOCKET ARRESTED.

Pocket-book Stolen in a Saloon.

About ten o'clock last evening Geo. McHenny, a market-man, was standing in the White House saloon, when he felt a hand in his pocket. The owner of the hand suddenly withdrew it, and with it Mr. McHenny's pocket book, containing $80 70. The alleged thief ran, but the police were quickly on his track and succeeded in capturing him. His course was down Fifth avenue and along Wood street, on which thoroughfare Lieut. Montgomery and officer Warren secured him. The money was not found on his person, but on Wood street, opposite Rineman's saloon, where one of Mr. R.'s employees had picked it up. Capt. Reed took possession of the cash, and the prisoner, who gave his name as Wm. Weimer, was locked up for a hearing to-day.

Bank Elections.

The stockholders of the Germania Savings Bank elected the following officers and directors for the ensuing year yesterday: C. Meyran, President; C. Barchfield, Vice President; A. Reineman, James K. Kerr, Joseph Abel, J. F. Havekotte, A. Steinmeyer, Joseph Morgenstern, G. Schleiter.

The Workingman's Savings Bank elected the following directors: John Joseph Hermann, Christian Dellenbach, William Seibstein, Charles Easly, John S. Clark, John P. Wacker, Frederick Kochendoerfer, Gregory Meyer. Baltimore stats.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Maggie Mitchell played last evening in "Lorle, the Tiny Belle of the Canton." The piece is a translation from the German; its plot and treatment are essentially German in tone and sentiment; and, culminating as it does in a perfect avalanche of the pathetic, need there be occasion for saying it is painful and morbid in the interest it excites?

The name of it, too, is by no means a well selected one. As pronounced it, sounds too much like "Lorlei," and is suggestive of stalactite caves and naiad queens. This *Lorle*, however, is a village girl, with none but natural attributes. In a burst of female truthfulness she marries a dreamy and uncertain painter, who has had a former love. The former love is a countess, and her reappearance revives in the painter's breast remembrance of the past. He is faithless to his peasant wife, and the result is one act of doubt and two more of misery and despair, ending in *Lorle's* death.

Of course Maggie Mitchell makes the very most of the part that can be made, but it is the least attractive piece in her repertory. Her dying scene is artistically elaborated to the point where it touchingly resembles nature; but people prefer seeing this charming little actress in characters that are wreathed in smiles when the curtain falls, and not in those that dissolve in tears and are suggestive of immediate funerals.

Mr. Shewell struggled bravely with the difficulties he had to contend against in a part which is intended for a gay, mischievous youth. Excessive avoirdupois is an insurmountable obstacle to the adequate interpretation of passages of tenderness or gallantry. Mr. Ward was hearty and effective, and Mrs. Monell as careful and conscientious as she has ever been, since the memory of man goeth not back to the contrary. The best performance of all, though, was Mr. Murdoch's *Christopher Balder*. The more that is seen of this thoroughly admirable actor the stronger is the desire to have him come here and stay.

This evening "Jane Eyre" will be repeated. It is the most perfectly enjoyable drama it which Maggie Mitchell appears, and there can be no doubt it will bring together the largest audience that has yet assembled to pay tribute to her personal excellence and professional genius. Nearly every seat was filled last evening. To-night there will surely not be standing room.

Wachtel, the Tenor.

Wachtel, the great German tenor, will be here on Monday week, and sing four nights, giving us "Il Trovatore," "The Postillion of Longjumeau," "Les Huguenots" and "Martha." It will then be possible to judge what ground there is for the enthusiasm he has excited in Eastern cities. The New York *World*, usually a good authority, goes wild over him. It says:

Wachtel has a great voice. But the greatness must often be oppressive to those hearers who care less for splendor than for correctness. Its compass is prodigious. When he has reached his high C there is a glimpse given of whole octaves attainable, beyond which he might mount to, had he the time. Fortunately he seems never to have the time. He is a model of animal vigor, and his voice owes much of its effect to this virile cause. In all his splendid efforts of vocalism, the rapidity and unconscious organic vehemence are the qualities which make him brilliant. It is dynamic, not emotive success. Imagine a singer born with the mercurial temperament of a Frenchman and the elasticity of an Italian, and you have the man. Pile the volubility of Villani upon the compass of Lefranc, and add something of the largeness of Salvi and the affectation of Capoul, and you have the voice."

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

"On Hand" has been played for the last time at present. It should have been withdrawn earlier in the week. For several evenings its attraction has diminished. To-night, on the occasion of Mr. Johnny Thompson's farewell benefit, a piece new here and called "The Wandering Dutchman," will be presented. It overflows with the humor that belongs to broken English and an infinite variety of dance and song. Most of the stock company appear in it, and there can be little doubt of its success.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

The facinations of other places of amusement never affect the fortunes of this. It has a specialty of its own, and, in presenting this, the manager never fails to please those who are accustomed to seek a certain source of relaxation there. More new performers have been brought together on its stage during the current week than have been engaged at any one time in a long while.

Panorama of the German War.

Robitzer's Panorama of the late Franco-German war will be exhibited from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. to-morrow, at the Fifth Avenue Market Hall. It is highly spoken of, and will, no doubt, well repay a visit.

THAT FIRM.

The "Blanchards No. 2."

In the COMMERCIAL of Tuesday was given an account of a new firm in this city, which has recently commenced business under rather strange circumstances. The first transaction of the firm has already been reported, but a second came to light yesterday. A representative of the concern visited a firm dealing in highwines and purchased five barrels, the figure being ninety-five cents per gallon. Cash down was demanded and part payment was made by check, part cash, and a balance was to be paid on delivery at the new firm's warehouse. So far, so good. Late last night, the drayman collecting the balance by check, which was on another bank than that on which the first check was drawn. Soon after, the "party" with a number of lighterman, offering a "tail" lot of five barrels of highwines, in which it was represented they contained a fine article of perfected Juice Rye Western distillery. It was stated that they could sell at a less rate than the ruling market price here. The five barrels were finally sold at eighty-five cents, a few cents per gallon, or thirty-three or thirty-five dollars on the whole. The purchasing firm drove off with the goods, and later proceeded once to deposit it in one of the banks in which they had already commenced business.

Now whether the new comers are contemplating a big operation in highwines from Pittsburgh has not yet been developed, but prudent men do not do business in their way. The representative of the concern here claimed to have a partner in Wheeling, Ohio, who was a heavy distiller, but the gentleman represented, through the proper channel, denies any knowledge of the firm in question. Let bankers and merchants keep a sharp look out for the parties in question.

Railroad Riot.

Alderman McMasters yesterday took the information of Patrick Leddy, charging Jerry Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. James Dempsey, John Dempsey, and others unknown, with riot. The prosecutor is a "boss" contractor on the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad. He recently discharged the Dempsey's and other men who were working under him, and alleges that subsequently they attacked himself and the new laborers, and threaten to do them bodily injury. The trouble occurred at Rinehart's Landing, a short distance above the City Farm. Warrants have been issued.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE new pickle cap is handsome.

THE Street Committee will meet to-night.

SEVENTEEN cases before the Mayor yesterday.

THE old furniture is disappearing from the old Mayor's office.

LAST night several disorderly young women of the town occupied cells in the lock-up.

MORE Republicans than Democrats on the police force.

THE police force is composed of excellent material.

THE names of John Moore and John Tetley were accidentally omitted from the list of police appointments yesterday.

A SET of gold mounted harness, worth five hundred dollars, has been obtained by the G. A. R. Committee for the coming fair.

MR. C. M. JOHNS has been chosen manager of the Art Gallery for the year. An excellent choice.

JERRY COHEN, John McCarroll and Bridget Connolly were Brushed up to jail yesterday for drunkenness and general misconduct.

THE citizens of Leechburg, per Revs. Hoover, Sarver and McKallip, yesterday left with Mayor Brush, the sum of $56 36 for the sufferers by fire in the northwest.

A BOY, scarcely fifteen years of age, was brought to the lock-up last night very drunk indeed, and he told his name over and over again. Committed for a hearing this morning.

YESTERDAY Charles Prinz and John Williams had a fight at the Bridge works in Hatfield, and then proceeded to the office of Deputy Mayor Nichols and charged each other with assault and battery. Hearings to-day.

THE seventeenth annual report of the Allegheny School Controllers made its appearance in pamphlet form just seven months after it was ordered to be printed. Rather slow work, gentlemen.

IF a milkmaid, four feet ten inches in height, while sitting on a three legged stool, took four pints of milk from every fifteen cows, what was the size of the field in which the animals grazed, and what was the girl's age?

SHORTLY after twelve o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in a frame dwelling in St. Clair borough, resulting in its total destruction. The engines promptly answered the alarm, but they could render no service, as they could not ascend the hill, on which the house was situated.

YESTERDAY morning R. Fox, of Gildenfenney & Fox's book store, made an information before Mayor Brush charging a boy named John Robinson with the larceny of half a dozen packs of playing cards. The accused was arrested and committed for future disposition, which will probably be the House of Refuge.

MR. MCGUNNEGLE, the undertaker, who was so dangerously injured a few days ago, by being thrown from his carriage, was in a dying condition last evening. He is lying at the house of a friend in Lawrenceville, his injuries being such that he could not be removed to his residence, which is located on Twelfth street, in the Ninth ward. No hopes are entertained for his recovery.

MAJOR J. C. PAUL, first clerk in the postal cars between Pittsburgh and Philadelphia, has resigned, and James McConnell has been promoted to first clerk. Colonel Samuel Elder has been promoted to the second clerkship, and Samuel Kier appointed to fill the third clerkship. The postal cars leave Pittsburgh at 5:30 P. M., and arrive at Philadelphia at 6:30 A. M. Leave Philadelphia at 12:30 P. M., and arrive at Pittsburgh at 1:45 A. M., running on the Philadelphia Express east and Fast Line west.

Golden Wedding.

On Wednesday, the 17th inst., Wm. Leasure, Esq., of Westmoreland county, father of Dr. Leasure, of Allegheny city, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of his second marriage, at the old homestead. Dr. Leasure, and all the sons and daughters by the second marriage, nine in all, were present, several of them accompanied by their children and their children's children to the fourth generation. The occasion was a very happy one, for many reasons, some of which are rather uncommon. None of the sons or daughters of William Leasure are dead. All are married and have families and homes of their own. Not one of them, or their children, arrived at years of accountability, have ever had the misfortune to merit censure for any violation of law on derilection of duty to family, country or friend. All are useful members of society in their several localities, and promoters of the best interests of their communities. The anniversary was that of a *second marriage*, and yet the Patriarch is only seventy-three years of age, was never sick four consecutive days in his life, and is yet a hale man in a hearty green old age. A few friends, and the pastor of the church of which the old couple have been life long members, were present, and shared the quiet pleasures of the family reunion. Religious services were held, conducted by the Rev. Mr. Cone, the pastor, and followed by a family history, given by the oldest son of the house, Gen. Daniel Leasure, of Allegheny. Appropriate gifts were presented by all present, and a regular old-fashioned Westmoreland county farmer's dinner received appreciative justice from all present. The evening passed in happy reminiscences of childhood, with brothers between whom the world had planted no root of bitterness, and sisters who remained sisters still in heart though widely separated in homes and interest; and over all shone the pleasant faces of the sturdy old farmer and his bride of fifty winters. Friends and guests entered into the spirit of the occasion, identified themselves with the family in the pleasures of reunion, and left for their own homes, feeling that it had indeed been "good for them" to be there.

Fire Last Evening.

Between seven and eight o'clock, last evening, the soot in the chimney of the three story brick house, 433 Liberty street, caught fire, and for a time sparks issued forth at a lively rate. In response to an alarm from box 34, the department of the district was speedily on hand, but the trouble was ended without its assistance. Fire Marshal Butler investigated the matter and learned that the second story of the house was occupied by Patrick Ryan. He and a number of women and children were sitting in the front room, when the flames from an oil lamp which was on a table, suddenly raised above the glass tube. This frightened one of the women, who fearing an explosion, foolishly threw the lamp and contents into the fireplace. Fortunately for her, the damage was done than the thorough cleaning out of the chimney. The property belongs to Mr. Morrison, a resident of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, and is fully insured.

Stolen Again.

Some days ago we mentioned the stealing of a horse, saddle and bridle from James Shaw, of Etna, and reported how the thief, John Getz, had disposed of the animal valued at $300, to a man in Birmingham for $80. Getz was arrested, but by some hugger mugger he escaped from the office of Justice Elsesser, and has not since been apprehended. Wednesday night Mr. Shaw's horse, saddle and bridle was stolen again, and it is reported that Getz was seen in the neighborhood that night, and has been bold enough to try his luck a second time. Up till last evening no tidings had been received from either horse or man.

ROUGH SKIN made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

THE new pumping engine, which will be used to pump water into a tank on Troy Hill, has just been completed at the works of Messrs. Winter & Epping, and will be put up in a few days.

THE Committee on Fire Engines and Hose convened in their room in the United States building. A resolution was adopted asking an appropriation of $38,000 to meet the current expenses of the department during the year. The estimate amount asked in the preceding year. No other business of importance was transacted.

FREDERICK ZEIG alleged, before Alderman Smith, yesterday, that he has lost $670, and believes that a woman named Mrs. Mayer, has appropriated it to her own use, made information against her. He alleged that the accused had stolen the said sum and invested it in land, but an investigation proved that she had sold only two acres. A warrant has been issued.

Sneak Thieves.

About half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon a young man entered the grocery store of Mr. Burchel, and no person being in the store at the time, he appropriated to his own use the contents of the money drawer, amounting to between six and seven dollars. As he was in the act of leaving the store Mrs. Burchel entered, and discovering that the money drawer had been robbed, at once gave the alarm. Chief Clark, fortunately, happened to pass by at the time, when he took the thief in custody. He gave his name as Henry Clare, and said he had just arrived from Cincinnati. He had a hearing last evening and was committed three months to the Workhouse. The Chief, suspecting that Clare is a professional sneak thief, has telegraphed to Cincinnati, and written to the authorities at Cincinnati, giving a description of him.

The two lads, Wm. Seville and Edward Burke, were arrested a few days since for stealing caps from two stores on Federal street, had a hearing yesterday before the Mayor and were committed to the Workhouse, the corner for six months and the latter for three.

Sanitary Matters.

Last evening the committee appointed at the last meeting of Council, to act as a temporary Board of Health, convened in the City Building. The committee is composed of the following named gentlemen, all of whom were present: McNeil, Moul, Stedford, Stuart and Walters.

The following statement from the Controller was read, showing the expenditures of the late Board of Health:

Amount of first appropriation	$1,000 00
Amount of second appropriation	5,000 00
Total	$6,000 00
Amount drawn out by warrants	$4,547 53
Bills approved and paid	904 09
Bills not approved	581 55
Total	$6,083 17

The committee now considered the bills which had not been presented to the Board, and approved all but three.

A discussion then ensued as to the plan of operation to be pursued, but no definite action was taken. One suggestion was made that Council appoint a Sanitary Committee to be composed of nine members, one from each ward. Another suggestion made was that the Committee secure the necessary legislation to transfer the work of the Board of Health to the Directors of the Poor. The last suggestion made was that the City Solicitor be requested to attend the next meeting of the Committee, for the purpose of drawing up an ordinance under which the Committee should act. A motion to this effect was made and carried.

Mr. Hanna reported that there were ten patients now at the Hospital, all of whom were under treatment. There have been ten deaths so far.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at the call of the Chairman.

SOUTH SIDE.

SOUTH SIDE CONSOLIDATION.

Special Meeting of Birmingham Council—An Election to be Held on the Consolidation Question.

Birmingham Council met last evening pursuant to the call of the Burgess, to consider the propriety of holding an election for "consolidation" or "no consolidation." Members present: Messrs. Atterbury, Doyle, Conway, Zeiful, Duncan and Schwarm, Burgess Salisbury in the Chair. Minutes of meeting in East Birmingham read and approved.

The Burgess stated the object of the meeting and called for remarks.

Mr. Atterbury stated he was in favor of consolidation with Pittsburgh, and had conversed with a great many property holders, and they were all in favor of consolidating with Pittsburgh. He suggested that three tickets, one for consolidation with Pittsburgh, one for consolidation with the South Side boroughs and one against consolidation should be placed in the field. He was opposed to consolidating with the hill boroughs.

Mr. Duncan thought Pittsburgh did not want Birmingham to consolidate with them. He was in favor of South Side consolidation.

Mr. Atterbury moved that when an election was called three tickets be printed, one for annexation with Pittsburgh, one for annexation with the South Side boroughs, and one against annexation, and gave as his reason for offering the motion that he thought it best to give all an opportunity of expressing their wish.

The Burgess ruled the motion out of order, as this meeting had been called to consider if an election should be called for the purpose of voting South Side consolidation or no consolidation.

Mr. Duncan moved that a proclamation be issued for holding an election on the 27th of this month, from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M., for or against South Side consolidation. Carried.

Mr. Atterbury moved that the South Side boroughs be requested to place their tickets in the field, one for Pittsburgh consolidation, one for South Side consolidation, and one against consolidation, and if agreeable to them that this borough do the same.

A very lively discussion now ensued, as some held it was a project sprung to defeat South Side consolidation. Question called for ayes and nays called for. Ayes—Atterbury, Doyle, Conway. Nays—Schwarm, Zieful and Duncan, being a tie vote. Burgess cast his vote against Mr. Atterbury's motion.

The Burgess read a bill authorizing the Board to borrow money not exceeding $30,000.

On motion of Mr. Atterbury the bill was adopted. Also, a bill extending the limit of assessments on sewer. On motion referred to Finance Committee.

The meeting then adjourned.

FAMILY READING.

The Pittsburgh Weekly Commercial.

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